EVENING EDITION

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DETAILS OF MOP-UP AGAINST REMNANTS IN PHILIPPINES TOLD

Luzon Surrender Complete; Moro Tribe Pledges Allegiance; Cavite, Bisaya Quiet

LT.-GENERAL HOMMA TALKS

Former Supreme Commander of Islands Glad Hindrance to Progress Wiped Out

Recalling the days when he completed the occupation of the Philippines as the Supreme Commander of the Nipponese Expeditionary Forces in the area, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma dwelt upon the meaning of mopping up operations just terminated as announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, in an interview held with the Yomiuri-Hochi on the same evening.

"When I was relieved of the post of the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippine area," said Lieutenant-General Homma, "the military operations there had been terminated."

As a nature of war, the Lieutenant-General explained, hostility disappears rapidly with the termination of operations in the zone where fighting raged. However, before long, with the object of disturbing peace and order, remnants begin to infest the region as a rule, which, however, cause no change in the general situation.

"This is the process which must be encountered when constructive warfare is commenced with the ending of military operations. The termination of the mopping-up operations in the short period of four months which put an end to the enemy guerrilla activities is ample proof of the Nipponese speedy reconstruction of the islands," added Lieutenant-General Homma.

Equipped With Radios

As is well known, the Philippine Archipelago consists of some 7,020 islands large and small. "Therefore," he said "the islands provided the remnants of the United States Philippine troops with suitable locations for them to operate, and they were probably given instructions by General Douglas MacArthur, their former commander-in-chief who fled into Australia, through ultra short-wave radio apparatus, with which the remnants were equipped.

"Of the remnants who danced to the tune of defeated General MacArthur, five per cent were United States officers and soldiers, and 95 per cent were Filipino Communists who boasted themselves as 'Yellow Americans.'

"As usual, MacArthur was propagandizing that marvellous were the achievements by guerrilla warfare in the Philippines. Therefore, the Imperial Headquarters' announcement is easily seen to have been a great shock to MacArthur.

"As for Manuel L. Quezon, former President of the Philippine Government now staying in Washington, there will be left nothing for him to do but to gaze at the Stars and Stripes with remorse.

"Because of the Imperial Forces' success in putting an end to the guerrilla warfare of the enemy in the islands, the inhabitants will not be lured by American propaganda any longer.

"However, we must remember that it is only in the Philippines that mopping-up operations were needed in the Southern Regions. Inhabitants numbering 1,600,000 should realize the real intention of Nippon and devote themselves to the reconstruction of the islands by casting away their 'pride of yellow Americans.' This is my earnest advice to the Filipinos."

Homma Describes War

Domei

MANILA, December 2.—Particulars of the mopping-up operations against the Filipino-American remnants holding out in the mountainous and other inaccessible parts of the Philippines have been clarified as follows:

In a period of 10 days from the beginning of November, about 2,000 enemy remnants surrendered in the central part of Luzon Island and 100 in the Cavite area, while 500 enemy soldiers laid down their arms in another sector.

The surrenderers in various places in the Island during four days from November 11 numbered 700. Thus

(Continued on Page 2)

Mop Up Philippines

Photo shows brave and invincible soldiers of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines in action in a mopping-up operation.
(Courtesy of the War Ministry)

STRONG REICH UNITS SMASH FOE IN AFRICA

British Are Repulsed Between Bizerta and Tunis—24 Officers Captured

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—A strong German unit smashed the Allied forces that had attempted to interrupt the communications between the Bizerta naval port and Tunis, and destroyed 14 British tanks and captured three tanks, three scout armored cars as well as many field and anti aircraft guns. Also they captured 24 British officers and 201 soldiers as prisoners.

Meanwhile, the Axis air forces, cooperating with the land units, bombed British tank corps and set many tanks on fire. Moreover, Axis airplanes raided Bone and Algiers last night, torpedoing and sinking one enemy ship in the port of Bone.

Another unit of the Axis air forces constantly bombed the British troops marching from Derna toward Aghedabia.

Sink 8,853,000 Tons

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—In the past 13 months, German forces sank 8,853,000 tons of enemy shipping, according to figures given by German newspapers upon the announcement of the total results of shipping warfare made public by the German High Command yesterday.

Axis Begins Offensive

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—Axis forces have suddenly taken the offensive in the Tunisian front, and have pushed back the Allied troops at various points, the German High Command announced today.

Arsenal Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—In the Western Cyrenaica sector, German dive-bombers inflicted heavy damages on the enemy arsenal and other military depots, according to the bulletin of the German High Command of the North African situation.

In Tunisia, Axis troops opened an offensive and drove out the enemy from several villages. Many war prisoners were taken, while enemy parachute troops were also routed. During these campaigns, 90 enemy tanks were blasted. The Luftwaffe on the same front shot down eight enemy planes, the report adds.

Roosevelt Signs Oil Bill

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—According to a Washington dispatch, President Roosevelt today signed the bill for the establishment of the Wartime Petroleum Control Bureau. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, was appointed the chief of the new Bureau.

Nomura Speaks to Students

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to Washington, made a speech on the international situation at 3 p.m., Wednesday, at the lecture hall of Waseda University.

Crazed American Soldiers Murder Catholic Priests in the Philippines

Party of Remnant Forces Hiding in Cebu Island Commits Atrocious Crimes of Plundering Churches, Slaughtering Helpless People

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

CEBU, December 2.—A party of remnant United States soldiers, insane with their doomed annihilation, murdered a few Roman Catholic fathers of Spanish nationality, it has just been revealed by friends of the slaughtered priests who arrived safely to Cebu City under the protection of the Imperial Forces.

The American remnant forces in Cebu Island reportedly hiding in the mountainous district of the island, engaged time and again in instigating the native inhabitants against the Nipponese and those friendly to Nippon. A party of these half-crazed men recently raided the Roman Catholic churches at Oslob and Caceres in the southern part of the island.

After plundering these churches they kidnapped five priests. It was later learned that some of them were murdered. This beastly act of the American soldiers is being severely criticized and condemned by the inhabitants of this city including the Spanish residents.

The two friends of the murdered, Fathers Martines and Lopez, aged 38 and 39, respectively, are now living in the St. Augustine Cathedral here and are deeply grateful for the kindness of the Nipponese Forces, without the help of whom they would have seen the same fate as their unfortunate friends.

Met by this correspondent at the cathedral today, the two Spanish fathers said:

"As we were informed of the possible raid by the American soldiers in the neighborhood of our church, we left home in the middle part of September. We reached Alacao on September 21 and found that the railway traffic from there to Cebu City was blocked.

"We gave up our intention of going to Cebu City and hired a small rowing boat to take us back to our old church. The church was found in a frightful state. All windows were shattered. Everything in the church and the attached monastery had been taken away by the mad raiders.

"Some of our parishioners whispered to us that this atrocious act had been committed by a party of American marauders who were acting under the command of an United States army officer. They also told us that five of our fellow fathers were taken away by the raiders and some of the fathers were murdered.

"Upon hearing this merciless crime, we hurried to hide ourselves under the planks of our boats and sailed out of this district to be later saved by the Nipponese Forces. We believe the Americans are the enemies of humanity."

NIPPON VICTORY WILL BRING PEACE TO ASIA, SAYS RECT

P.I. Commissioner of Education And Welfare Urges Every Asiatic to Back Tokyo

Domei

MANILA, December 2.—In a radio speech delivered over the Manila Radio Station last night, Claso M. Rect, Commissioner of Education and Public Welfare, declared that Nippon's victory in the present war will bring the dawn of a glorious new era for the Asiatics.

"The War of Greater Asia is not one based on imperialism," he said, "but is one based on the principles of Bushido for the emancipation of all Asiatic races from the Anglo-American shackles.

"The lofty object of the war is the revival of the influence of the Asiatic races and the attainment of co-prosperity. It must be kept in mind that the dawn of a new era can be made possible only through a victory by Nippon."

Moreover, he urged every Asiatic to give full support to Nippon in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

Morales Visiting Argentina

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—Home Minister Raul Morales of Chile left here by air today to visit Argentina with the approval of the Chilean Parliament.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUREAU IS ESTABLISHED IN JAVA

Governor Hatakeda of Batavia Province to Head New Administrative Division

Domei

BATAVIA, December 2.—Marking another concrete step toward the completion of the administrative system, a new Internal Affairs Division was created within the Nipponese Military Administration in Java, it was officially announced by the Military Administration today.

The new division will be headed by Masafuku Hatakeda, Governor of Batavia Province, who will serve concurrently as divisional chief.

The division is comprised of eight sections under the two departments of education and sanitation.

The existing educational corps and the Central Sanitation Bureau were absorbed by the new division, it was revealed.

Eight departments that comprise the new division are; general affairs, finance, industry, traffic police affairs, justice, propaganda and internal affairs. The general departments of communications and land transportation are independent officies.

DORIOT CALLS RALLY OF FRENCH CITIZENS TO PRESERVE STATE

Leader of People's Party Stresses Understanding With Aims of Germany

DARLAN, DE GAULLE AT ODDS

2 Traitors Contesting Puppet Regime Crown; More Poilus Volunteer Against Allies

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—It is reported that the French Puppet Government of Africa has appointed Admiral Jean Francois Darlan as the Chief of State.

According to a report from the United States, Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhauer, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Europe, and Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, Commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, conferred at Algiers with Darlan and others today.

While the British Government is conspiring with the rebel French leaders in London, Jacques Doriot, leader of the People's Party, has called a party rally in Paris to emphasize the necessity of wholehearted understanding with National Socialism if the French are to preserve its national integrity, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated December 1.

Since the rebel regime of Admiral Jean F. Darlan was set up, its conflict with the De Gaullist regime and the dissension between the United States and Britain over the new regime has steadily come to light. A report received in Lisbon from London says that Prime Minister Winston Churchill on November 28 called General Charles de Gaulle and General Georges Catroux, French rebel leaders, to his official residence and sought their understanding on the new situation.

General de Gaulle is scheduled to proceed to Washington shortly to see President Roosevelt to make his relations with the new puppet regime clear to his ally.

On the night of December 1, the British Broadcasting Corporation suddenly reported the appointment of Admiral Darlan as chief of the new puppet regime. Resentment over this arbitrary action of the United States in British political circles has not abated and in the House of Commons, interpellations have been made to the Government on the question of General de Gaulle's projected trip to the United States. Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden has evaded the issue by telling the interpellators to ask Washington.

It has been decided, therefore, to hold in camera session of the House of Commons to look into the relations between the De Gaullist regime and Darlan and the action of Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhauer, Commander of the invading United States forces, setting up the new African regime.

In contrast to these traitorous activities on the part of the rebel leaders in London, the French people at home are sending more and more of their sons to Africa to join the volunteers to fight the invaders.

A report from Paris received in Lisbon says that Mr. Doriot called a convention of his party on Tuesday in the course of which he said that the loss of the French colonial empire and the dissolution of the French army and navy were solely due to the agitations of the will bring the dawn of a glorious reactionary elements and emphasized the necessity of an all-out understanding with National Socialism.

Turk Envoy to Make Report

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, December 2.—Turkish Ambassador Saffid Arikan to Germany was ordered by his Government to return home to report on the recent situations and he is expected to leave Berlin next week, it is reported from Istanbul.

7 British Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—Seven British planes were shot down by the Luftwaffe in air combats over occupied France and off the eastern coast of Britain, the German High Command announced today.

FIGHTING PREMIER OF ITALY URGES NATION TO VICTORY; LAUDS NIPPON'S WAR MIGHT

Fight Till Victory

Premier Benito Mussolini

Stirring Tribute Extended Ally—Achievements Of Italians Told

AIR RAID TOLL GIVEN

Domei

ROME, December 2.—In the presence of all the members of his Cabinet as well as of the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, an urgent meeting of which was convened this morning, Premier Benito Mussolini delivered a brilliant address in which he lauded the stupendous achievements by the Imperial Forces of Nippon ever since their entry into the present world conflict. "By her participation in the War," declared the leader of Italy, "victory has been absolutely guaranteed for the Axis."

Revealing at the same time, the great results attained by the Italian forces in the War, he also gave out true figures as to the losses sustained in the recent blind bombings by Allied raiders over Italian cities, exhorting his people to unite for ultimate victory. "For the defense of Italy, we must fight at the cost of our lives," he urged. "So far, 34,000 Fascists have sacrificed their lives for the defense of the fatherland. They have ordered us to fight to the last for victory, and it is our duty to obey their order."

Following is a translation of the Japanese text as reported by Domei:

"I will scrutinize the development of the current World War. The responsibility for opening the War is to be placed entirely upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States. At the same time, it must not be overlooked that the Soviet Union had been continuing colossal preparations for a War.

Il Duce Pays Tribute

"Nippon remained cool and patient despite provocations by the British and American Governments and, when once the war was started at the last moment, the Nipponese Forces defeated the American and British in a series of magnificent blows.

"President Roosevelt is reported to have designated December 7 as a "day of national humiliation" to commemorate the Pearl Harbor debacle. Be it as it may, Nippon is now in an impregnable position, and by her participation in the War, victory has been absolutely guaranteed for the Axis.

"Behold! With the participation of Nippon in the War, all footings of Britain in East Asia have been crushed like a house of paper, and Nippon, which had been a 'have-not' country along with Italy, has become one of the richest countries in the world, if not the richest.

"The Italian people are confident that this was natural when the lofty national character of the Nipponese is taken into consideration.

"The war results successively achieved by the Nipponese in every battle ever fought are indeed astounding. The pride of the arrogant Americans is daily being crushed. Where in the world are now the prophets who made the bombastic statement that Nippon would be crushed in three weeks or in three months at the longest.

Spiritual Strength Noted

"These prophets were not acquainted with the spiritual peculiarities of the Nipponese who worship His Majesty the Emperor as a Living God and respect the souls of the war-dead as the Guardian Deities of the country. It is next to impossible to defeat a nation which possesses such spiritual force."

Then, alluding to the invasion of French territories by the Allied forces, Premier Mussolini continued:

"The invasion of French colonies by the Allied forces can not be boasted from a strategic point of view, as the attempt was made in conspiracy with the Americans and French traitors on the spot.

"Simultaneously with the Allied landing in Africa, I suggested to Chancellor Hitler that the whole of France and Corsica Island be occupied.

"The little success in the El Alamein sector in Egypt is the only vic-

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG RED OFFENSIVE IN EAST FRONT FAILS

Soviets Lose 1,172 Tanks, 26 Mechanized Brigades Wiped Out, Says Berlin

ROUTED IN TEREK SECTOR

German-Italo Planes Concentrate Bombing on Land Units Near Don River

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—The large-scale counter-attack started by the Soviets in the central sector of the Eastern Front resulted practically in a failure, and within the past 10 days in this sector alone the Soviet forces lost 1,172 tanks and at least 26 Soviet tank brigades were completely destroyed, it was announced by the German High Command today.

German Tank Corps Routs Soviets

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—The German tank corps, operating in the Terek sector routed the Soviet troops on the northern banks of the Terek River, taking hundreds of Soviet war prisoners, the German High Command announced today.

In the middle sector between the Volga and Don Rivers, the Soviet defenders, who suffered a severe blow on Tuesday, were seen to be greatly dispirited. The German and Italian air forces relentlessly bombed the enemy unit marching along the middle stretches of the Don River, the announcement added.

In the middle part of the Eastern Front and around Lake Ilmen, fierce fighting was continued. The Red troops, in their futile attempts of counter-attacking, suffered great casualties, and lost 90 tanks. The Luftwaffe in the same sectors fiercely attacked enemy infantry and artillery. The enemy line of communications was also severely bombed.

Preparations Too Strong

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—Since October 20, the Red Army had commenced counter-offensives all over the Eastern Front to pierce through the German winter defense line with no successful result so far because of the completed German preparations to meet the expected Soviet activities.

Concerning the Soviet counter-offensive resulting in no sizable achievements despite the sacrifice suffered in manpower and materials, the German military quarters expressed their observation today.

In their opinion, they declare the Red Army lacks most in the number of able middle class officers, who convey orders of the Soviet High Command to combatants, resulting in the absence of decision required in the decisive stage of battle.

These quarters also pointed out the poor communication equipment of the Soviet Army, as hampering the carrying out of the Soviet counter-offensive operations in the Eastern Front.

2ND CENTRAL TALKS HELD

Zaidan Hojin Dowa Hoko Kai Meets At Ministry of Welfare

The second central conference of the Zaidan Hojin Dowa Hoko Kai was held in the great council room in the Ministry of Welfare on Wednesday at 10 a.m.

Among those present were Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Association, 70 delegates from various parts of the country, and others.

The conference was opened with an address of encouragement by President Hiranuma. It was followed by the reading of an instruction by Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi.

After heated discussions on various subjects the meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.

KNOX IS PESSIMISTIC OVER ALLIED VICTORY

U.S. Navy Secretary Says United Nations Must Pay High Price in Africa

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—The Allied nations must be prepared to pay a high price for the current North African Campaign as the German submarines are active in all operational areas with increasing potentiality, it was emphasized by United States Secretary for the Navy Colonel Frank Knox in his speech delivered today in New York.

Warning the nation against optimistic observations regarding the African expedition, Secretary Knox is reported to have declared to the following effect:

"As the result of the expedition to French North Africa, the duties of the American fleet have remarkably increased. In order to transport an army of a large strength and also huge ampunts of arms and ammunition, extraordinarily powerful convoys are necessary.

"In the meantime, the activites of the German U-boats in all operational waters have not in the least decreased. The Allied nations must be ready to pay a high price for the current North African Campaign."

Admitting that the war expenditures of the United States are daily increasing, Knox announced that the military expenditure of this year, including those for arms and ammunition, totaled $130,000,000 per day on the average. He further predicted that the daily expenditure will exceed $200,000,000 during the coming year.

Citing Premier Winston Churchill's remark that 1943 will turn out to be a "dreadful year" for the Allies, he is reported to have declared that a victory cannot be expected unless the Americans gird up their loins.

WINTER SPORTS PROGRAM OF MEIJI GAMES SLATED

The winter sports program of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet will be held for four days beginning February 4 next year at the Nikko Ski Course in Tochigi Prefecture, it was announced Wednesday by the Welfare Ministry which is in charge of the meet, reports Domei.

It is recalled that track and field, baseball, basketball, volleyball, and other mass sports events were held early in November.

Keen competition is expected as the participants will vie for honors in the numerous events which are listed for several classes including men and women's open, employees of railway, communication, industries, and civilian defense corps.

The meet also will feature a scouting party race for the Army and boys' middle schools.

In the military competition, two non-commissioned officers will be added newly to each team which had one officer and four men in previous years. In addition to four rifles which were carried formerly as armament, the team also will be equipped with a light machine-gun.

SECURE LAND TAKEN AT HUGE SACRIFICES

Officers Who Landed in Kota Bharu Tell of Bitter Fight On Soil

FOR THE SAKE OF WAR DEAD

Nippon Must Renew Resolve to Hold Positions as Dec. 8 Draws Near

The soil of Kota Bharu in Malaya where many loyal sons of Nippon laid down their lives for the sake of their country on the memorable day of December 8, 1941, is now the soil of Nippon. On this occasion when the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is at hand, we must renew our resolve to defend and secure the land to the bitter end.

Thus stated Unit Commander Hiroshi Dami and Major Akira Ano who participated in the landing operations.

The officers' account, describing the sanguinary battle fought on the coast of Kota Bharu, follows:

It was a lovely moonlit night. The sea was so calm that nobody could imagine that the terrific battle that later astounded the whole world would happen.

Over the serene surface of the bright sea, an undisclosed number of Nipponese transports were heading toward Kota Bharu. It was 2 a.m. December 8, 1941. The point designated for landing was near but the whole scene was hushed in mysterious tranquillity. The enemy seemed unaware of our approach.

At 3 a.m., a few enemy planes came flying over us and opened fire against us. Our side was quick in responding to the enemy attack by firing anti-aircraft guns. In a moment, the whole scene turned into one of hot engagement.

Firing Increases

Huge spouts of water rose around our vessel. Firing from the air and sea continued with increasing fury. Meanwhile, the soldiers were taking to boats to land.

It was not very long before I saw the flash of a signal bomb in the enemy positions. It was the sign made by Indian garrisons to inform the defense headquarters of our landing.

As we were exultant over the successful landing, a roar of explosion struck our ears and the ship swayed. Flames of fire were rising from the bow. One enemy shell hit the second hold.

Soon another shell hit the second bridge. The fire spread to the powder-magazine at the stern. Explosion after explosion ensued and the deck was muffled in fire. There was no means to extinguish the raging fire.

I ordered the crew to leave the ship and I myself plunged into the sea which was being covered with black oil. The nasty smell of oil almost choked me. Meanwhile, the enemy warplanes continued to machine-gun us. Behind me, the ship was burning.

There were stars shimmering in the sky. It was about an hour before we were rescued by a boat. We landed on the coast and I returned to the transport X Maru to command the landing operations.

Enemy Continue Raids

As the day dawned, we discontinued landing. The enemy planes, however, tenaciously continued to attack our squadron. Some of them flew down as low as 50 meters above us and machine-gunned the transports. The soldiers fired against them with their rifles. Before noon, four enemy aircraft were shot down.

The operation of the transports continued for undisclosed days. The Y Maru which had fallen victim to enemy gunfire continued to burn for three days, an iron citadel in flames. How its sight encouraged us and inspired our fighting spirit.

The difficulties of the operations did not end with the mere landing on the coast. Before the landing forces, there was a sea of barbed wire entanglements. Behind these obstacles, there were mines buried every four meters, trenches and pillboxes where 15,000 enemy soldiers made counter-offensives with machine-gun and trench mortars.

The fighting there on that memorable day was indeed more than sanguinary. Some soldiers threw themselves to the loopholes of enemy pillboxes to block the firing and thereby to facilitate the advance of their comrades.

On December 10, two days after the landing was effected, I sailed along the creek leading to the Kota Bharu Airdrome to supply the advancing forces with materials. The landing forces, it is to be remembered, had advanced carrying only rifles and one portion of food for each soldier.

The defense position of barbed wire entanglements which spread on both sides of the creek was complete. I was almost choked to tears when I thought over how the soldiers could penetrate through such a rigid defense.

The soil of Kota Bharu, where many loyal sons of Nippon laid down their lives, is now the soil of Nippon. On this occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War, we must renew our determination to make secure the land which our fellow countrymen had attained at the sacrifice of all they possessed.

A model of the Imperial warship, Izumo, which made its debut at the time of the Russo-Japanese War as the flagship of Commander-in-Chief Kamimura of the Second Squadron and scored brilliant results in the Battle of the Japan Sea, has been recently donated to the Naval Museum at Shibuya, Tokyo, by the Giyu Zaidan Kaibo Gikai.

It is to be recalled that upon the outbreak of the Shanghai Incident, the Izumo lost no time in making its gallant appearance in the Whanpoo River for the protection of Nipponese residents in Shanghai. The ship is now actively engaged in the current war.

The model, which measures some seven feet, was made by the Tsuchiya Model Manufactory at Kure. The construction is reported to have taken more than one year.

Photo shows the model of the warship and its constructor, Kantaro Tsuchiya, at the Navy Museum where it was taken over yesterday to be shown to the public.

NIPPON'S WAR VALOR IS LAUDED BY IL DUCE

(Continued From Page 1)

tory in which Britain can take pride. The British air force is carrying out bombings of Italian cities. Investigations have revealed that the enemy air force has conducted blind bombings chiefly on residential quarters.

War Results Revealed

Touching upon the damages that the Italian forces and inflicted upon the Allied forces, the Italian Premier first of all, in his speech broadcast over a nationwide hookup, stated that the Italian forces had shot down 1,990 enemy planes and captured 29 generals, 4,003 officers and 67,167 soldiers of the enemy forces.

Concerning British bombings of Italy, Il Duce continued to say that due to air raids since the outbreak of hostilities 1,881 Italian civilians have been killed and 3,332 injured in varying degrees. Of the above number, deaths numbered 838 and 904 were wounded during the period between November 23 up to the time of the present speech delivered by the Italian Premier.

Damages upon buildings as the result of British air raids, which was disclosed in Il Duce's speech, is as follows:

Milan: 30 buildings totally destroyed, 401 severely damaged and 1,973 slightly damaged.

Torino: 161 totally destroyed, 874 severely damaged and 2,195 slightly damaged.

Savona: Six totally destroyed, 44 severely damaged and 970 slightly damaged.

Genoa City Center: 187 totally destroyed, 116 severely damaged and 4,569 slightly damaged.

Greater Genoa: 203 totally destroyed, 1,049 severely damaged and 4,869 slightly damaged.

Of the casualties caused to the Italian army and public, Premier Mussolini further reported:

Many People Killed

"The casualties caused to the general Italian public since the outbreak of the war number 1,886 dead and 3,332 wounded. Of the above total, those caused since October 23 total 838 dead and 994 wounded. In the total are not included those killed in the air defense shelters at Genoa.

"Italians are not used to fabrications as are the British and Americans, and the above figures are true facts.

"In the past 30 months, since the beginning of the present war, Italian fighting forces have suffered 40,219 dead, including 36,629 in the Army, 2,168 in the Navy and 1,422 in the air force. The wounded number 80,749 in the Army, 3,599 in the Navy, and 1,620 in the Air force. Those not accounted for total 33,713 in the Army and 25,123 in the Navy."

Then, the Premier reported the results of the military activities of Italian forces and said:

"In the shipping war, Italian fleets have sunk 167 enemy ships, totalling 1,215,821 tons, and 140 enemy warships of 338,968 tons. Italian warships sunk by the enemy reach 162, totalling 227,182 tons. Italian air forces have also sunk 66 enemy warships and 117 merchant vessels. Of the enemy warships sunk, 20 were cruisers and 18 destroyers. Enemy planes which were brought down total 1,800, besides 190 which are believed to have been shot down.

"British war prisoners now detained in Italy total 21 Generals, 2,376 other officers, and 32,747 soldiers. When British prisoners now being transported to Italy are included the total becomes 21 generals, 2,412 officers, and 39,087 soldiers. Furthermore, the total number of war prisoners taken by Italy in this war reach 29 general, 4,003 officers, and 69,169 men.

"The British treatment of Italian war prisoners is inhuman and cruel, and many of them have been already mercilessly murdered, or left to starvation."

In the concluding part of his address, the Premier criticized the craftiness and insincerity of the United States and the British Empire.

Enemy Cunning Described

"When the so-called English gentlemen is deprived of his dress, you will find the primitive savage who was once conquered by Caesar. In the present war, there is no distinction between the firing line and the areas behind-the-gun. There is only one front. At the beginning of the war, I advised you to leave the cities for farming villages, but we are now going to take new air defense measures, and the German Government is going to send us many anti-aircraft guns. Churchill criticized the fighting spirit of the Italians, but our courage and determination to win is never inferior to the British or Soviet people.

"Churchill also said that I had attacked France from her back. The Italian Government had already considered participation in tht war on June 5, 1940, but the German High Command asked that our participation be postponed till June 10 from strategic viewpoints. Nobody ever imagined that German victory over France would be so speedily accomplished.

"When Italy joined the war, the French army in the Alps regions was still intact, and even after the seat of battle moved to the Mediterranean, the French air force and fleet were still strong.

"Churchill is of noble birth, and I am the son of a blacksmith, but I am confident that I am far superior to Churchill. The bravery and patriotism of Italian officers and men have been already fully recognized by German forces.

"The British and Americans do not welcome the unity of the Italians, and wish to treat us as meek and low people. Their statement that they had friendly sentiments toward the Italians before the establishment of the Fascist regime is also quite false. Not only did they try to separate the Italians from the other peoples of Europe but also to cause dissension among the Italians themselves.

Duty Pointed Out

"It is the pride of Italians that they are now participating in the great task of reorganizing the world, geographically, politically and spiritually. I will not say anything about the future of the war, but there is now being fought a great battle. Our duty now is to fight, as Germany and Italy are now fighting for a common object. The friendship between the two peoples is daily increasing.

"The British are trying to enslave the whole world in order to eat five meals a day, but we are fighting in order to live."

Concluding, Premier Mussolini said, "For the defense of Italy, we must fight at the cost of our lives. So far, 34,000 Fascists have sacrificed their lives for the defense of our fatherland. They have ordered us to fight to the last for victory, and it is our duty to obey their order."

NO CHANGE PLANNED ON POLICY FOR CHINA

Ambassador Shigemitsu Arrives Back at Nanking From Journey to Tokyo

Domei

NANKING, December 2.—Nippon's policy toward China will suffer no change with the recent establishment in Tokyo of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, asserted Mamoru Shigemitsu, Nipponese Ambassador to China, in his first press interview after returning to Nanking Station at 2:30 p.m. today from Nippon.

The Ambassador, met by the local pressmen at the Nipponese Embassy at 5 p.m. today, stated to the following effect:

"During my stay in Tokyo, I consulted with various quarters about the new phases brought about by the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. I talked with Premier General Hideki Tojo, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani. I also conferred with the leaders of the Army and Navy.

"The affairs to be dealt in the new Ministry and the various questions confronting it have been clarified by the Tokyo Government on many previous occasions. The Nippon-China relations are explicitly defined in the Basic Treaty concluded between the two countries. Based on the said treaty, the relations will undergo no change with the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The new Ministry will prove a propelling force to carry out speedily policies already established. The new organ may be looked upon as an additional institution to further strengthen the setup for the execution of the current historic war.

"On my way here I could see the renewed administrative activity in Shanghai. When I arrived here, many reports made by the staff members of our Embassy greatly encouraged me as an indication of the smooth operation of the new setup in the Embassy affairs. The fact that all things are being carried out in perfect harmony among all concerned is a good testimony of the merits of the new systems introduced in the Nippon-China relations.

"I am thinking of holding close conversations with the chiefs of the various public organs here sometime soon. Also some consultations will be made between the Nipponese Army and Navy leaders here."

Details of Mop-Up Against Remnants In Philippines Told

(Continued From Page 1)

Luzon Island has been completely cleared of the elements to hinder the construction of the New Philippines.

In Mindanao Island, meanwhile, the Moro tribesmen successively pledged allegiance to the Nipponese Forces. In the Bisaya area, some American remnants and the elements instigated by them had continued to disturb peace. There was an incident of a massacre of Spanish missionaries who offered cooperation with the Imperial Forces.

The Nipponese Forces carried out decisive mopping-up operations in this area and have already cleared it of anything to stand in the way to peace and order in the Philippines.

Opens Shanghai Branch

Indicating the expansion of business activities of Japanese concerns in Shanghai, the Yasuda Trust Company, one of the "big four" trust companies in Japan, opened its branch office in Shanghai on Monday. The new Shanghai branch will be headed by Kokuyo Higuchi, former manager of the Kyoto branch office.

Press Comments

Thursday, December 3

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Indiscriminate Bombings of British; Reading Percival's Memoir

ASAHI SHIMBUN—Nipponese Restore Peace and Order Throughout the Philippines; Reorganization of Small and Medium Enterprises

Indiscriminate Bombings of British

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Overstepping the bounds of mere craftiness, Britain has come to use decidedly vicious methods, in its desperate attempts to stem the tide of defeat, thus proving itself an abominable enemy of mankind. Such methods as the indiscriminate bombings of Genoa, Turin and Milan in northern Italy by the Royal Air Force are turning war into a more and more malignant affair. Since the latter half of this year the British have taken to cowardly tactics and appear to have bombed and ruined unarmed cities and small towns in the country districts of Germany. Especially since the American invasion of North Africa, the British have shown themselves anxious to work some sort of destruction in order to make its existence known. Thus they have chosen to attack Italy in the rear.

If it is to be said that since this is a bitter struggle between the forces of the new order and old, and total war between two camps radically different in the outlook on the world, there can be no choice in the methods of warfare; very well, we the Axis Powers have any number of retaliatory methods to adopt. But, see, the Axis is fighting on the battlefield in the legitimate manner and does not have to resort to cowardly means to achieve its ends. Our course is that of overcoming with armed force those parties which are interfering with our work of constructing a new order and is not that of plunging the world into sanguinary chaos as the so-called Democracies are now evidently bent on doing.

Realizing that he can never win on the battlefield, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, now morally bankrupt, is running amok in order to put up the appearance of endeavoring to form a second front for the benefit of the Soviet Union and to present a camouflage regarding the heavy damage to the supply routes of the Anglo-American forces. It is part of the same insanity that has overtaken him that he is now making such self-conceited statements as that the European War may end earlier than the Pacific War. In adopting such methods as theirs, they are merely creating a second, new war out of a war that might end comparatively early. They, moreover, are taking the road to self-destruction as enemies of mankind.

Reading Percival's Memoir

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Lieutenant-General Arthur E. Percival, defeated Commander of the British Forces in Malaya, has presented to the Nipponese Army a memoir on the Malayan campaign explaining the defeat of the British, or victory of the Nipponese. In it he gives a detailed account of how the British, overwhelmed by the lightning attack of the Nipponese, were put to rout and finally compelled to surrender. He admits his miscalculations, especially in regard to the defense of the probable points of Nipponese landing. His observation that the air power secured by the Nipponese at the outset of the campaign made the subsequent victory foregone is quite correct but the other causes he enumerates to account for the victory of the Nipponese Army are interesting.

He points out the rapidity of Nipponese movements as one of the big causes of victory. In saying, however, that the Nipponese were more acclimatized to Malaya than the British, he lays himself open to ridicule. It is the British who have been trained for many years to grow accustomed to the Malayan climate and who have boasted of their strong air bases, fortresses and armed might. Before commenting on the physical fitness of the Nipponese to the climate and the like, they should realize that the chief cause of their defeat was their strategic incompetence and the low morale of their soldiers. They should realize that it was because they, who were European, had invaded East Asia against reason and morality that they could not endure the natural environment, ran counter to the laws of geopolitics and so were punished by Heaven for their misdeeds.

Nipponese Restore Peace and Order Throughout the Philippines

ASAHI—An Imperial Headquarters communique says that having occupied all the islands of the Philippines, Nipponese Forces have destroyed most of the stragglers of the United States Army that had been operating from the mountains and other remote corners of the country. Thus the archipelago is now completely in Nipponese hands. To the officers and men of our Army our gratitude must be renewed for their valor and courage.

It happened that the same day Premier General Hideki Tojo was speaking at the Hiroshima prefectural office on the theme of fighting spirit, which corresponded well with the subject of the communique.

In this speech, Premier Tojo said that in the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, the Empire's structure for assured victory had been completed and that on this foundation the war was to be continued until the United States and Britain are finally defeated. The Philippines is a central strategic base linked with Nippon Proper, Taiwan, Java and Sumatra. It makes considerable difference in the efficiency and reliability as such a base whether the Philippines is infested with guerilla bands or not. The communique makes clear that the islands have now been completely placed under our control, which is no insignificant contribution to the general strategic scheme.

The complete restoration of peace and order there spells much contribution to the building up of our total strength as it could also enable the southern resources to be developed more effectively.

Reorganization of Small and Medium Enterprises

ASAHI—As our wartime planned economy is intensified and worked out in greater detail, it is only natural that agencies for control with a new character and functions should become necessary. The various key industrial control associations that have been organized under the Key Industrial Organizations Ordinance are bodies for the enforcement of controlled economy instituted for precisely that purpose. They, however, are primarily concerned with the control of the big enterprises. In order to complete the system of controlled economy, a system of control for the small and medium enterprises is also necessary. This is the more so as the small and medium enterprises have been the mainstay of our country's production and distribution.

Thus it is a timely and important step that the Government has taken in deciding on a draft bill on commercial and industrial guilds, since it marks a step in advance toward the settlement of the long pending issue of the control of small and medium enterprises.

The plan, as announced, is to liquidate the existing commercial, industrial and other guilds and to organize new control associations in accordance with new needs. By reorganizing these guilds in this way it is expected that they will turn into bodies more fitted to exercise wartime control. Simplification of the system is also aimed at, which is regarded as lifting some of the burdens on the members. The business experience of the members will be fully respected, while control will be more effectively exercised.

The question, however, is that of the central organization. The draft bill, as published makes the Central Council of Commercial and Industrial Associations, which is to be created, a mere liaison agency without any functions or organization paralleling those of the key industrial control associations. It is hoped that the Government authorities will give this point further thought.

Bitter 20-Year Banking War in Shanghai Between Nipponese and British Recalled

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 2.—The bitter fight for 20 years between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for supremacy in the China money market, which preceded the War of Greater East Asia, was recalled by Nishiro Kawamura, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, in an interview with the press at his office room in the former British bank.

The room in which Mr. Kawamura sat was the one from which A. S. Henchman, who was general manager of the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation for 15 years directed the bank's affairs.

Mr. Kawamura recalled that the British financial institution, ever since the Opium War of 100 years ago, had dominated the Shanghai money market and that the exchange rates of Yen in the world for many years had been influenced to a large extent by its manipulations.

It was not until just before the Manchurian Incident, in 1931, that the Yokohama Specie Bank succeeded in securing leadership in determining the Yen rate so far as it concerned Shanghai, but the rates of Nipponese currency in terms of the American dollar and the pound sterling were still under the control of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, however, British influence in China has disappeared completely, and the Yokohama Specie Bank now is operating in the buildings of the British bank which once was the chief protector of Chungking fapi.

Court Ranks Upped

Seven hundred and forty-eight peers and government officials had their court ranks elevated, it was learned. Among those who had their court ranks elevated included Viscount Sanehide Kawabata who was elevated from the fourth class, senior grade, to the third class, junior grade.

BURMA COMMANDER GRATEFUL TO JAPAN

Col. Onsan, Head of Defense Army, Says Burmese Youths Getting Good Training

Domei

RANGOON, December 2.—A rally of the Burmese Defense Army was held on the second day of the commemoration week of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia at the Municipal Hall this afternoon and attended by Dr. U Ba Maung, Head of the Central Administrative Organ, other Burmese officials as well as Nipponese representatives.

Following the opening addresses by officers of the Nipponese Military Administration, Colonel Thakin Onsan, Commander of the Burmese Defense Army, spoke and appealed for the cooperation of the Burmese so that the Defense Army may be enlarged. He pointed out that the Burmese youths are being trained by the Nipponese authorities and as a consequence a strong army is being formed.

Dr. Ba Maung then declared that after many years of British oppression, under which the Burmese were unable to train themselves, the Defense Army, assisted by the Nipponese military authorities, was finally established. "All the Burmese should send their boys to the Defense Army so that they may play a leading part in defending their own country," he added.

The meeting was concluded by a musical program performed by the Nipponese Military Band which greatly impressed the Burmese audience.

Commercial Candor

A stout gentleman, determined to lose weight during a stay on his country farm, hustled to the general store for a pair of overalls. He picked out a pair big enough for energetic exercise. Then a thought struck him. "Wait a minute," he told the clerk, "those fit me now but I expect to lose a lot—maybe I'd better buy a smaller pair."

The clerk shook his head. "Mister, if you can shrink as fast as these overalls can, you'll be doing pretty good," he said, and calmly went on wrapping the overalls.

* * *

A young woman hurried into a new delicatessen store in her neighborhood to pick up some things on her way home from the office. The man behind the counter strove to please her, in every way, going to considerable trouble to make careful selection of each item. When she thanked him for his painstaking service, he said cheerily, "Oh, that's all right, miss. There's our motto." He waved at a printed card on the wall: "Our best is none too good."

Announcement

The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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TRAINING TO BE GIVEN SOUTH AREAS YOUTHS

To Be Invited Here for 4-Month Course to Prepare Them As Leaders

To create leaders of the younger generations of the Southern Regions by acquainting them with the ways and means of Nippon, the Shin Koa-kai or the New Asia Development Association here will invite 150 Malayans and Indonesians to Nippon to give them four-month course in the Nipponese language as well as in commerce, industry, finance and culture, Domei disclosed today.

Immediately upon their arrival from the Southern Countries in April, next year, the 150 Indonesians and Malayans will be quartered in the Koa Gakuin or the Asia Development Institutes, which are managed by the association, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nagoya

They will be given full courses necessary to cooperate with Nipponese authorities in their educational and cultural activities in the southern countries.

The Shin Koa-kai is headed by Lieutenant-General Rihachiro Banzai.

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RAPID PRODUCTIVITY EXPANSION IS VITAL FOR PROTRACTED WAR, SAYS PREMIER TOJO IN SPEECH

Would Strengthen Fighting Power by Mobilizing Resources

LAUDS NIPPON SPIRIT

Role to Be Played by Government Officials in Current Struggle Is Defined

The need of expanding the nation's productive power in consonance with the situation which finds Japan fighting decisive battles day by day was stressed by Premier General Hideki Tojo in an address Wednesday morning before all the officials of the Hiroshima prefectural government.

Premier Tojo arrived at the Hiroshima Station at 10 a.m. Wednesday. His object was to inspect the state of military and industrial affairs in Hiroshima Prefecture.

His address to the prefectural officials of Hiroshima who assembled in the plaza in front of the prefectural office building started at 11:30 a.m. and lasted for 30 minutes. Basing his talk on the subject "The Mental Attitude of Government Officials in Wartime," Premier Tojo said:

Victory Is Certain

"Japan has worked itself into a position where it can be sure of victory in the first year of the War of Greater East Asia.

"We are stronger than ever before in our conviction that we are bound to triumph over our adversaries. And we are basing ourselves on this conviction in continuing operations for the annihilation of America and Britain. Both America and Britain have suffered reverse after reverse in the war. Yet they hold on and are giving indications that they are going to hit back.

"There is every sign that the war is taking on the aspect of a struggle in which there will be a long uninterrupted succession of decisive battles, with the result that there will be a tremendous whittling down of the strength of the forces opposed to each other.

"We have to make up for what we are bound to lose in materials in such a struggle. We have to do more. It is of paramount importance for us to increase and strengthen our fighting power by all means, and mobilize all resources at our command, including those found in the Southern Regions which are under our control.

"The current war is not like any of the wars we have had in the world in the past. The nations involved in this struggle have their all at stake. Each of the contending groups of nations is to devour the other or is to be devoured.

"By the grace of the Throne Japan has scored exceedingly brilliant victories in the first year of the war. On the basis of these victories we are building a structure which will carry us through the war. Each of us is strongly resolved to fight it out.

"How are we to continue in the favorable position in which it is our good fortune to be at this day until the ultimate object of the War of Greater East Asia is attained? This is a question which will solve itself when we make a point of strengthening our fighting power to an extent which will permit us fully to meet the needs of the forces in the war of attrition ahead of us.

Spoke to Governors

"I had all this in view when addressing prefectural governors at their recent conference. I stressed the need of regenerating the whole administrative service of the Government. I wanted the local chiefs to practise what is necessary to achieve the extension of productive power, an increase in the power of transporting goods, an increased output of foodstuffs, stricter economy in commodities, stimulation of the national spirit, increased national savings, improved discipline among the officials, and a better keeping of state secrets.

"I had a special request to make to officials dealing with matters of increasing productivity when they were called together the other day to see that they dispatch their business as quickly as possible and enforce laws and regulations in a manner becoming the officials of a country in a state of war.

"I wish to have my hearers realize that all Government officials are the officials of His Majesty the

(Continued on Page 2)

F.I.C.'s Firm Loyalty To Vichy Government Reported by Decoux

Unwavering loyalty of all the French residents in French Indo-China to Marshal Philippe Petain's Government in Vichy is the content of Governor General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux's report submitted to the Secretary of State for Colonies Jules Brevie on November 28, according to a Domei dispatch from Saigon. The dispatch concludes this will give complete satisfaction to those who have been keenly watching the attitude of that territory since the invasion of North Africa by the Anglo Americans.

NORTH CHINA MAKING TREMENDOUS STRIDE

Pacified Regions Equivalent to Twice Area of Japan Including Chosen

Domei

PEKING, November 30.—During the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, the pacified areas in North China have trebled in size and are now equivalent to twice the area of Japan including Chosen.

A frontier stretching 2,100 kilometers along the bank of the Yellow River has driven the Chungking forces into a corner of Szechwan Province, and has forced the Communist troops to abandon their activities.

In the meantime, Japanese and Chinese officials and civilians totaling 100,000,000, acting in concert with the Japanese military, are now taking active part in the fourth and fifth public peace restoration movements.

Exert Utmost Effort

Both Japanese and Chinese are exerting their utmost energies toward the consolidation of auxiliary organizations, and to turn North China into one of the important war supply bases for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

With the development of the present struggle into a total war, the areas brought under the influence of the central administration have been steadily enlarged. For instance, out of the total of 398 hsien (prefectures) in North China, 372 have been restored to the jurisdiction of prefectural administrations.

In Hopei Province, 85 per cent of the total area has been added to the sphere of influence of the central government, as compared with 71 per cent at the end of 1941.

As a concrete example of the public order reestablished in the region 41,225 villages are regularly paying taxes to the central provincial authorities.

In Shantung Province, furthermore, out of a total of 105 hsiens, 102 are under the jurisdiction of the provincial government.

Again, in Shansi Province, hsien offices have been established in 68 prefectures, and peace preservation societies in seven prefectures out of the total of 78 hsiens.

As a matter of fact, of the total population of 9,000,000, as many as 7,000,000 are now residing in the pacified areas.

Public Revenue Up

With the enlargement of the pacified areas, the public revenue from taxes has been increasing year by year, until the average revenue of the North China hsien is expected to reach the sum of ¥250,000 this year, as against ¥126,000 in 1940.

The fundamental policy of independent and sound finance is being adhered to by the authorities in organizing the yearly budget.

On the expenditure side, main items include expenses for the maintenance of public order, increased production of foodstuffs and the promotion of popular education.

In Hopei Province, confirmed reports revealed that the revenue from the land tax, which is the mainstay of provincial finance, will be increased from ¥3,850,000 last year to ¥4,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

Whereas only 30 per cent of the total revenue under normal circumstances was received at the outset of the China Affair by the authori-

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. DESPERATE OVER DEFEATS, SAYS TASHIRO

Stresses Importance of Battles In Solomons Area in Deciding America's Fate

DESCRIBES VICTORIES

Declares Coming Year Will Be One of Decisive Warfare On the Sea

Stressing the importance of the Solomons campaign and pointing out the desperate frame of mind of the United States as a result of its successive defeats, Commander Itaru Tashiro, a member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a radio address Wednesday evening declared that the coming year will be one of decisive warfare.

The radio speech, entitled "The Solomons Campaign and the United States," follows:

"If we liken the East Indies lying in a lengthy chain over the Southeastern Pacific to the Great Wall of China, the Solomons area at the eastern edge of the chain may be considered the main gate through that wall. The United States is saying that by wresting back the Solomons it will be able to reduce a corner of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which Japan is now building up and that the Solomons campaign will decide the fate of America. This shows how important this campaign is.

"What the United States had counted on was to make Guadalcanal Island of the Solomons its foothold for extending its armed influence so as to drive Japan out of the Southeastern Pacific from the Solomons to New Guinea.

First Attempt Crushed

"In the first Battle of the Solomons, which took place on August 7, 8 and 9, the United States made its initial attempt to liquidate the miserable defeats it had so far suffered at the hands of the Japanese by a determined counter-offensive with a large war fleet and transports but was blasted to the floor in the very first round.

"The battle began on August 7 with a long-distance trans-ocean attack by the Japanese air force taking off from a home base. In the daytime the next day the Japanese air force conducted torpedo and bombing operations on the enemy fleet and at night the Japanese fleet engaged the enemy fleet in a terrific battle in the Tulagi Straits. The following day the Japanese were in pursuit of the enemy, as a result of which the bulk of the auxiliary squadrons of the Anglo-American combined fleet was destroyed.

"The second Battle of the Solo-

(Continued on Page 2)

Percival Pens Memoir of Defeat Of British on Malayan Peninsula

Why the British in Malaya, with fortifications considered by them suicidal for any enemy force to attack, met such crushing defeat is told in the campaign memoir of Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, commander of the British land forces on the peninsula at the time of the Malay campaign, published Wednesday by the Army Press Section.

Ever since his internment as a prisoner of war, the former British commander had been writing this memoir and recently he completed the work. The Japanese military authorities have taken the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia now at hand to publish the document, which is of historic value and of absorbing interest.

The work is divided into 14 sections, beginning with the disposition of the British troops in the initial stage of the campaign and ending in his enumeration of the causes leading to the victory of the Japanese Army.

It recounts how the "impregnable" defenses of the strategic points on the peninsula and of Singapore collapsed one after another before the irresistible onslaught of the Japanese. There is neither exaggeration nor deprecation in tone or expression. The story is told impartially and objectively. But such words as defeat, evacuation, retreat, confusion, panic and the like fill the pages and the general impression is that of grief and regret. The memoir serves as a striking contrast to the story of the campaign told by a certain staff officer of the Japanese Forces which took part in the Malay campaign published on April 8. Lieutenant-General Percival's is a record of defeat as the Japanese account is that of victory.

Stating that he, not being an expert in air fighting, was not in a position to give an account of the air force, which was independent of the land forces in that campaign, the former British commander attributes the swift victory of the Japanese to the following factors:

(1) The Japanese Army was more acclimatized to areas like Malaya than the British.

(2) Consequently they did not depend so much on the highways and good roads as otherwise they would have done.

(3) Rapidity with which the Japanese Army broke through obstacles, including rivers and swamps, and repaired facilities destroyed by the British.

(4) Amazing endurance of the Japanese officers and men.

MAIN FORCES CLASH ON TUNISIAN FRONT

Heavy Fighting Reported in Hilly Regions Between Tunis and Bizerta

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, December 1.—The Anglo-American forces, whose main strength is the British First Army driving to cut off the connection between the two cities of Tunis and Bizerta, encountered at last today the main body of the Italo-German forces in the hilly regions between the two port cities, and a furious battle followed, says a report received here.

Fierce Battle Reported

STOCKHOLM, December 1.—With the weather condition having become favorable and the Axis and Allied sides having obtained sufficient munitions and adjusted their fronts, the war situation on the Tunisian front has matured.

A fierce battle on the largest scale since the commencement of the Tunisian campaign has now developed, with furious engagements taking place at many places between Mateur, 50 kilometers south of Bizerta, and Jedaira. Great importance is being attached to this battle as likely to decide the general

(Continued on Page 2)

END OF FRENCH NAVY AT TOULON IS TOLD

Complete Self-Destruction of Warships Vividly Described By Eye-Witness

Astounding accounts are now pouring forth in detail from Berlin through Domei, giving the waiting world graphic description of the horrid deed of self-destruction carried out by the French navy at Toulon Harbor on November 27. The majority of French warships, numbering 60, which were lying at anchor at the naval port of Toulon are reported to have blown themselves up before they were seized by the German forces which advanced there, according to a Berlin dispatch. These warships were demolished beyond service. The dispatch says:

"No details had been known as to the fate of the French fleet at Toulon, except that the German High Command at the time of the occupation of the naval base announced that part of the fleet had blown themselves up. Subsequent reports have revealed that the French fleet, consisting of 60 warships, including the battleships Dunkirque and Strasbourg, seven cruisers, Jean de Vienne, Duplex, Foch and others, 25 destroyers and

(Continued on Page 2)

SAKAI RECALLS NIPPON DRIVE ON HONGKONG

Brilliance of Japanese Units in Smashing Resistance Is Stressed

CAMPAIGN IS OUTLINED

Urges Constructive Efforts by People Behind the Guns as East Asia Leaders

Recalling the successful campaign against Hongkong which helped to drive British influence out of East Asia and put a stop once for all to the 100-year-old history of the domination of the arrogant and haughty British in the region, Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai, the then Supreme Commander of the troops which engineered the campaign, in an interview with newspapermen gave the following account of the heroic campaign, according to a Domei cable from an undesignated base:

"As in fencing, the strength of the opponent in war cannot be gauged until we give the enemy our first blow. It was the first time for the Japanese troops to cross arms with the British soldiers, and for this reason, our strategic plan was devised with utmost care, especially in view of the fact that the battle planned was destined to be an attack on a fortress.

"But, according to our data based on scouting and information, we were confident of the complete capture of the Hongkong fortress within a month or thereabouts. We planned to capture Victoria Peak on Hongkong by December 31 and reserved the eight days up to January 8, the day a month after the commencement of the campaign, for unexpected developments. When we opened an attack on the first defense line at the Kowloon sector, the enemy fled without much trouble on our part.

Tochkas Taken

"Nine tochkas formed the enemy positions with the watershed of Kowloon in front. According to a scouting report, the enemy defense was poor at various points. An undisclosed unit, accordingly, lost no time in making a thrust into the enemy positions. First, they captured a tochka in the rear, and then, through the underground passages they occupied the entire nine tochkas.

"This first thrust was a splendid success, rendering later operations very easy and leading to the early fall of Hongkong. It seemed that the enemy was confident of holding this first line at least for two weeks or possibly a month, but it was smashed in two days. Probably it was as much of a surprise to us as the enemy. The enemy fled to Hongkong Island, having no time to de-

(Continued on Page 3)

Army Wings Over China Skies

Shown here are Imperial Army planes roaring over the Lake Hungtse region in Kiangsu Province, cooperating in punitive operations against the Communist New Fourth Army. (Passed by the War Ministry).

P.I. MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS VIRTUALLY ENDED; NIPPON UNITS ANNIHILATE BULK OF MARAUDERS

Institute Is Set Up For Youth Leaders Of Southern Regions

The New Asia Development Society has decided to open its educational institutions to youth leaders of the Southern Regions so that they may, upon return to their respective countries, devote themselves in advancing culture among their people. It is understood that the Society, appropriating ¥300,000 in this connection, will invite 150 Indonesians and Malayans to study at its institutions in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nagoya from April 1 next year. The students are expected to spend the first three months here mastering the Japanese language. After completing their studies they will tour various parts of Japan for 30 days before returning home.

IRISH LEADERS SEND NOTE TO CHURCHILL

Remind Premier, Also Roosevelt Application of Atlantic Charter Denied Them

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, December 1.—A sharp reminder has been sent by Irish leaders to Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt that application of the Atlantic Charter has been denied to the Irish nation, according to reports appearing in the newspapers, Irish Press and Irish Independent on November 21, it is learned.

The reports said that at a recent meeting of Nationalist Parliamentary Representatives in Belfast, with Senator McLaughlin presiding, it was decided to send a resolution to President Roosevelt, Premier Churchill, Irish Premier de Valera, William Cosgrave, Leader of the Opposition Party, and William Norton, Leader of the Labor Party, stating that they considered the time opportune to draw their attention to the fact that application of the principle in Section Three of the Atlantic Charter (respecting rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and wishing to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those forcibly deprived of them) is denied to the Irish nation.

"Occupation of six of our thirty-two counties has been retained by Britain against the wishes of the vast majority of the Irish people, and a Puppet Government, subject to the British Imperial Government, is being subsidized by Britain to hold the occupied territory for Britain," the resolution said.

Even in Belfast, claimed to be the stronghold of secession, the electors in the recent by-election by overwhelming majority returned a candidate pledged to work for reunification of the country, the resolution said.

FRENCH CABINET LIKELY TO SEE REORGANIZATION

Vichy Government Members Hand Resignations to Laval To Facilitate Reform

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, December 1.—The National Zeitung, quoting its dispatch from Vichy, reports that all members of the Vichy Government presented on November 27 their resignations to Premier Pierre Laval in order to make it easier for the Premier to carry out his plan to reinforce the Cabinet.

Premier Laval is shortly to leave for Paris to make important consultations with the political leaders there, says the same dispatch.

On the other hand, well-informed circles in Vichy understand that conferring with Jacques Doriet and other political leaders, Premier Laval intends completely to reorganize and strengthen his Cabinet.

Finns to Fete Holiday

There will be a reception at the Finnish Legation here, only for the Japanese friends and Finnish colony on December 6 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Independence of Finland.

Large Quantities of War Supplies Captured By Japanese

REMNANTS WIPED OUT

U.S. Troops Leave Behind 3,945 Dead; 2,918 Taken As Prisoners

The Imperial Headquarters at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday announced the virtual termination of mopping-up operations in the Philippines. The announcement follows:

"Following the occupation of the whole of the Philippine Islands, the Imperial Army Forces which have been engaged in the mopping-up operations against the American-Filipino remnants holding out in the mountainous and other inaccessible parts of the islands, have already annihilated the bulk of these marauders. Outstanding among the war results achieved by the Imperial Forces for three months since August until October are:

"1. Enemy bodies left behind: 3,945.

"2. Enemy troops taken prisoner: 2,918.

"3. War trophies: 33 pom-poms, 71 heavy or light machine-guns, 105 automatic rifles and other firearms totaling 7,458, one million rounds of various kinds of ammunition and 44 motorcars."

Peace, Order Restored

Peace and order have been completely established in the Philippines with the remnants of the defeated United States army, who had fled to the mountains following the surrender of the main force after the Bataan and Corregidor campaigns, destroyed, captured or bottled up in areas where they can no longer do any harm, according to Domei.

In parallel with the Bataan and Corregidor campaigns between April and mid-May, expeditions had been sent to Visayan and Mindanao Islands and with the surrender of the American forces there the armed power of the United States in the Philippines was completely broken.

Some American and Filipino soldiers, however, had fled into the wilds and mountains in which the islands abound after the units to which they belonged had surrendered. Expeditions, therefore, were sent by the Japanese Military Authorities to various parts in mopping up operations. These operations have recently been completed.

These stragglers without arms, ammunition or provisions, could not offer organized resistance and have resorted to mere guerilla raids. With the completion of the mopping-up, peace and order have been restored to the remotest corners of the archipelago.

NORTH CHINA YOUTHS MEET

Delegates to Peking Session Discuss Construction Plans

Domei

PEKING, December 1.—Reflecting the mounting enthusiasm of 150,000 youths of North China to cooperate with Japan in the construction of Greater East Asia, the first North China Construction Youth Conference was opened at the Grand Hotel de Pekin here this morning.

In the course of the conference which adjourned late this evening, 39 proposals containing measures considered necessary for accelerating construction activities in North China through the cooperation of Chinese youths were eagerly discussed by 35 delegates representing the principal cities in North China including Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Taiyuan, Hsuchow, Shihman and Paoting.

NORTH CHINA HELPED BY HSINMIN SOCIETY

Organization's Vital Role in Enlightening Masses Told by Lt.-Gen. Suzuki

Nichi Nichi

PEKING, December 1.—The Hsinmin-hui or Hsinmin Society has played an important role in maintaining peace and order in North China, as well as in enlightening the masses, Lieutenant-General Yoshimichi Suzuki, supreme adviser of the Society, emphasized in a press interview at the Grand Hotel de Pekin today.

He outlined the nature of the Society's past activities and disclosed its policy for the future in connection with the War of Greater East Asia.

"The Society has left quite a record in its achievements during the past," General Suzuki said. "The adoption of the supreme advisory system and the appointment of councillors have not only reaffirmed the position of Chinese leadership in the Society but paved the way toward fuller cooperation with Japan."

Another important innovation, according to the adviser, was the institution of the political and propaganda bureaus which should facilitate greatly the functioning of the Society. These two organs were established after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he revealed.

Under the three-year program, the Society has already decided to start a system of mass training. At the National Convention of the Society held in Peking this year with President Wang Ching-wei attending, its activities were made known at home and abroad again.

Other activities included the revision of the platform of the Hsinmin Society, the inauguration of a national movement for the emancipation of East Asia, anti-opium campaign, consolidation of other organizations affiliated with the Hsinmin Society and the inauguration of the Hsinmin Youth Corps in North China.

"The fifth Peace and Pacification Campaign was a huge success, and met with the hearty approval of the masses in North China," General Suzuki declared.

In entering the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, the Society's first move will be the reorganization of the nations structure. When this task is completed, the defense problem of North China will not only be naturally solved, but it will serve to exterminate the influence of the communist army in North China. General Suzuki said such a reorganization will bring about closer amity between Japan and China.

"In short the basis of all activities calls for the thorough training of the officials of the Hsinmin Society," the adviser stressed.

"With regard to the Hsinmin Youth Corps recently organized in North China, it is planned to consolidate and develop all similar organizations under a central control and supervision in order to bolster an intensive national movement which will be pivoted around Japan as the leader of East Asia," he concluded.

Main Forces Clash On Tunisian Front

(Continued From Page 1)

situation of the Tunisian campaign.

Reports of Anglo-American sources claim serious damage on the part of the Axis side as usual. But, the New York Times' war correspondent, Hanson Baldwin warned: "It will be a long time before the Allied forces in North Africa will win an absolutely advantageous position in the war and emerge victorious."

Meanwhile, the air forces of both sides are keeping up furious bombings on each other's rear commissary lines. Italo-German air forces are daily playing havoc with the enemy vessels and harbor facilities in Algiers, Bougie and Bone with great success. On the other hand, Allied air forces are repeatedly carrying out air-raids on Qabes, Sfax, Tunis and other bases along the North Tunisian coast, failing to score any appreciable results with the control of air in Axis hands.

German Units Advance

The German forces at the central and Stalingrad fronts have not only successfully repulsed the persistently counter-attacking Red forces but have even advanced considerably at several points, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin dated Tuesday.

In a communique issued on December 1, the Reich military authorities summarized the war situation on the Eastern Front since a week ago the so-called Stalin counter-offensive was launched as follows:

(1) On the central and Stalingrad fronts the Soviets in the past week have been conducting persistent counter-attacks on the German positions by using powerful tank and artillery units but throughout the fierce engagements the Germans have not budged one inch. On the contrary, they have succeeded in considerably advancing their positions at several points. The German defense in that sector has been markedly strengthened since previous to the winter campaign.

(2) According to the account given by a Red prisoner of war taken in the battle in the Orzhonikize area, the Soviet army had apparently planned to commence a large-scale counter-offensive in the Crzhonikize-Aragir sector to be timed with a counter-offensive in the Tsapsemaikov sector so as to compensate at once for the heavy losses on the Caucasus front this summer. The Germans have already taken precautions to frustrate any such attempts on the part of the Soviets.

America Is Burning for Revenge —Public Fed Hodge-Podge of Lies

Roosevelt Embarrassed by Low U.S. Fighting Morale —Launching of Counter-Offensives Against Nippon in 2nd Year of War Is Obsession

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 30.—At a time when the American Government has fixed December 8 as "a day of silent prayer" and is demanding the official and unofficial circles of the whole country to make their strong pledge for revenge for the serious defeats suffered by the American fighting forces, it is considered worthy of note that Roosevelt's internal propaganda policy is laying the greatest stress on arousing the hostile sentiments of the Americans against Japan and fanning the American hatred of the Japanese.

Because the knowledge of the American official and unofficial circles about Japan prior to the outbreak of the present war was very poor, Roosevelt has been embarrassed by the low tone of the nation's fighting morale and the lack of solidarity among the people, which has become a great obstacle to the establishment of the wartime domestic structure. Roosevelt is now cleverly taking advantage of the coming memorial anniversary of the commencement of the American-Japan war by attempting firmly to create the impression upon the official and unofficial circles of the country that "Japan is a hateful enemy," in utter disregard of the means for attaining his object.

This is regarded as an expression of the trend of the American design to concentrate whole power on counter-offensive against Japan in the second year of the present war.

F.D.R. Hiding Responsibility

First of all, Roosevelt is studiously concealing his own responsibility in provoking the war with Japan. Furthermore, he is spreading the false propaganda that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was a "treacherous act," and has been continuing the practice of publishing in newspapers and magazines and on movie screens the pictures depicting the scenes of wounded American soldiers in Pearl Harbor, the Philippines and other places. Recently he has made Japan look as a fearful nation seized with the burning desire of taking the hegemony of the world.

Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, is touring the country on a campaign, emphasizing that Japan is a barbarous country, and that the Japanese are a warlike and cruel people.

Of course, the American newspapers vied with each other in giving publicity to this utterance of the former Ambassador. Not only Grew but also nearly all the other Americans who returned home on repatriation ships, utilizing the propaganda value of alleged personal experiences, have caused the starting of activities on the first propaganda line in adversely criticizing Japan through speeches, articles and all other conceivable means.

For instance, Miss Phyllis E. Argall, formerly on the staff of the Japan Newsweek, made a false propaganda speech saying that "she had been put in an underground cell and examined everyday from the commencement of war on December 8 until June 4, the day of her repatriation." This writer has also gone to the length of throwing a bad light on conditions in Tokyo. However, at the concluding part of her article, she said that as the Japanese nation can manage with little food, it would be impossible to beat the Japanese with an economic blockade.

Japanese Courage Admitted

On the other hand, in spite of the false reports by the authorities concerned on the war situation, the American war correspondents at the front are emphasizing the courage of the Japanese soldiers. With regard to battles in New Guinea, an American commander recently said:

"It is said that the Japanese only attack and don't know how to defend. But the reverse is the case. They wouldn't retreat to the last man. They are a nation with a formidable defensive power."

This report attracted the close attention of various circles.

In order to encourage the people, the authorities are extolling the American soldiers to the skies. Soldiers are used as an advertisement for the Treasury Department's war bonds. This method was received by the intellectuals with a frown. Even the soldiers were greatly displeased.

Since the commencement of the War, the study of Japan has become a fad in the United States. When the War broke out, the Government searched for those familiar with the Japanese language and could obtain only 50 persons. Now the Japanese language is being taught in many schools and about 50 students are learning the language. A number of books on Japan are also being published.

It is also noteworthy that there are many books dealing with things Soviet from the standpoint of increasing aid to the Soviet Union.

In short, however, all these propaganda documents and remarks are intended to stimulate the people's fighting spirit and hatred against Japan.

RAPID OUTPUT EXPANSION VITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Emperor, and that they are not the officials of the Premier or prefectural governors. All Government officials are the officials of His Imperial Majesty, and they only have charge of the people who are the subjects of His Imperial Majesty. A prefectural official is under the duty to see that each resident of the prefecture basks in the favor of the Throne. I want by hearers to bear this in mind. The graver the war situation, the greater the need for officials to try to practise what is expected of them as officials of His Imperial Majesty. When officials are conscious of this, it becomes possible for them to have a keen sense of their responsibility, be kindly and paternal to people who come in contact with them, and burn with combativeness.

"In view of the current situation I want to say a few words on the question of fighting spirit. When a man is combative, he will do his work quickly and efficiently. Nothing is impossible for a man full of fighting spirit, especially when he is on the field of battle. Whether a country will win or lose in a war depends entirely on the combativeness of its people. The people of a country which hopes to be sure of winning a war have to be combative irrespective of whether they are on the battlefield or behind the guns.

"The people of Japan, ever since the founding of the Empire, have been developing their fighting spirit. We are heirs to the most vigorous combative spirit on earth. We are in the War of Greater East Asia. This means that we have got to make a full display of the fighting spirit which has been developed for us through the ages. I am firmly convinced that the people of Japan have the ability to demonstrate their fighting spirit to the fuliest extent.

Correct Judgment Urged

"Next I want you to gain a correct understanding of the war situation. The history of warfare shows that materials are not the sole factor at work in the decision of a war. I am the last person to take a light view of the power of materials. Besides materials, several other factors decide the issue of a war. They are spiritual power, training in command, and strategic position. These factors are by far more important than material power. I want to stress that our country is favorably placed in regard to these factors. The position of our country today is that it has a distinct advantage over its enemies and that it is fighting one decisive battle after another, unshaken in the conviction that final victory will be attained.

"I take the opportunity of indicating what attitude should be taken by my hearers toward the question of productivity. This question of productivity has a close bearing on the question of realizing the war situation. The Greater East Asia War will most likely turn into a long-term struggle. This distinguishes the war from others in the past. The question before us in a war which will probably be a drawn-out affair is to set a definite goal for the productivity extension effort so that the needs of the very decisive battle which is being fought by us today may fully be satisfied. We should delay attending to questions of productivity bearing on battles to be fought by us in the distant future.

"The Japan of today is utterly different from the Japan prior to December 8 last year. To give but an example, Japan has infinitely more to do than prior to the outbreak of the war. Today we do in a single day what took us ten days to do before the war. In conclusion, I want you to realize the sort of struggle the war we are fighting today is, and do what you can in order fully to meet the needs of the country conducting the war with certainty of victory."

END OF FRENCH NAVY REVEALED

(Continued from Page 1)

26 submarines, except only several warships captured by the German troops and two submarines that escaped, had been scuttled. Their self-destruction was so thoroughgoing that they could not be brought into service again, as most of them were either sunk by bombardment or self-destruction through explosion of gunpowder magazines. Their salvage thus has been rendered useless.

"Careful scrutiny also was taken by the French navy in that in order to avoid hurting Toulon citizens by splinters and debris of explosion they submerged the warcraft under water first before igniting the explosives. Commanders and other members of the crews shared the fate of their ships.

"Early on the morning of November 27 big noises were heard here and there in the harbor of Toulon. Following these blasts one warship after another was seen sinking until not a single warship was visible on the surface except clouds of black smoke, reminding one of the 'Last Day of Pompei.' The black smoke still covered the neighboring district of Toulon the following day. Submerged warships with only their conning towers protruding above the water remained in the harbor. A newspaper correspondent who is a member of the German press corps, who happened to be on the spot, eyewitnessed this spectacular scene from a watch tower at the naval port early on the morning of November 27 and reported the following graphic account of the incident:

"Between large warehouses at the Toulon naval base stands a high and modern watch tower. I am looking down over the whole port from a tower room from where a French commander has just withdrawn. It is 9 a.m. sharp, just after part of the tragedy of the sad end of the French fleet is over. However, the self-destruction of the remaining warships is still going on right before my own eyes.

"This morning at about 7 one cruiser in the port suddenly started bombardment on its comrade warships, presumably for the object of ending their 'lives.' It was just at the time when the German troops carried out the occupation of the city and port of Toulon as planned. From all French warships in the port came loud detonation of explosion which was followed by lurid black smoke issuing from them. The whole port was completely enveloped in darkness. German planes in formation flew over the port and dropped bombs on the forefront of the port area in an effort to prevent French warships from fleeing. Bombardment began from forts and anti-aircraft guns on warships. On Toulon wharves a large number of anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank guns was poised for action, but not a single shell was fired.

"All day through one explosion took place after another. Here is a heavy cruiser, wrecked with its broadside above water and there is another submerged with its conning tower sticking up. The port is now turned into a debris of scrap iron. Toulon now has turned into a graveyard of the French fleet.

"Why did the French fleet choose this fate of self-destruction? Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, the rebel leader, and his followers made a futile attempt to take the fleet out of Toulon following the invasion of the American forces into the French North African colonies. But this was nipped in the bud, as the German forces successfully occupied the air bases around the port. The main force of the fleet could not escape from Toulon, as German planes were ever cautious. Moreover, during the past two years since the signing of the German-French Truce the fleet has not undergone much training. Lack of navy personnel also has added to the disadvantage of the French fleet, depriving it of the capacity to display its function to the full extent. The last resort of self-destruction thus had to be taken.

"Part of the French fleet still remains at Alexandria and Dakar, but the fleet at Dakar had been damaged considerably at the time of the invasion of the anti-Axis units into French territory. The fleet at Alexandria was disarmed a long time ago and is now sealed there.

"The French fleet as a whole, which the French nation once took pride as one of the five major naval Powers, has thus perished, solely because of the treacherous actions of betrayers who could not grasp the general world tendency.

"The reconstruction of the French navy after the war is also believed impossible. For the military operation of the Axis Powers, the end of the French fleet is not necessarily disadvantageous. The fact, however, must not be lost sight of that the replenishment and training of sailors require a long time. On the contrary, if the French fleet were to be secured by the anti-Axis forces, there would have been created a serious situation over the sea power of the Mediterranean. That the German forces have successfully prevented the French fleet from escaping was fortunate and the blitz action taken by Chancellor Adolf Hitler is understood to have fully attained its objective."

Japan-Thai Accord On Culture Approved By Privy Council

The Japan-Thai Cultural Agreement was approved by the Privy Council at its regular plenary session on Wednesday morning in the gracious presence of His Majesty the Emperor at the Imperial Palace. It is believed that the new pact will further contribute to the promotion of cultural relations between Japan and Thailand.

PEARL HARBOR REPORT IS PROMISED BY KNOX

U.S. Navy Secretary Adds, However, That Certain Facts Will Be Concealed

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, December 2.—U.S. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox in an interview with newspaper reporters yesterday stated that a full report of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor will be made public during next week. He added that for strategic reasons the American Government would not announce certain facts in this official report, thus revealing that the coming report will be a distorted one in American fashion.

U.S. Controls Gasoline

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—With the object of economizing on the consumption of automobile tires, the American Government enforced gasoline control all over the country today, it is reported from Washington.

Hitherto only 11 States in the West have been under the gasoline control, but, as a result of the present strengthening of the control, private cars hereafter will be supplied with only four gallons a week each, it is said.

TANNIN PRODUCTION SLATED

Waste Pulp Liquid Will Be Used at Mitsui Chemical Plant

With the assistance of experts of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Mitsui Chemical Industrial Company is expected to start the manufacture of synthetic tannin from waste pulp liquid early next year, according to Domei.

The chemical company will construct a special plant for the purpose at Toride, Ibaraki Prefecture, where synthetic tannin will be produced from waste pulp liquid supplied by the Ishinomaki Plant, of the Tohoku Development Company in Iwate Prefecture.

At present synthetic tannin is being produced by the Nitta Chemical Industrial Company which is using naphthalin as the raw material and also by the Yanyo Tannin Company using creosol as the raw material.

WILL TRAIN FARMERS

50 Youths Are Selected for Tropical Agriculture

In order to develop the agriculture of the tropical regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, a training school for tropical farming aspirants was opened with a formal ceremony at the Tama Extension of the Imperial University's Agricultural Department at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday. The ceremony was attended by many notables including Vice-Admiral Yuzuru Hiraga, president of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Fifty graduates from agricultural schools were selected to enroll in this training and will leave for the South next August.

U.S. DESPERATE OVER DEFEATS

(Continued from Page 1)

mons commenced on August 24. In this battle, a decisive fight was fought out between the enemy and Japanese fleets composed mainly of aircraft carriers in waters far from the enemy air base on Guadalcanal. Unable to withstand the withering fire of the Japanese, the enemy temporarily abandoned their attempt to rescue their forces on the Solomons and fled in disorder. The course of this battle disclosed the fact that the United States was planning to reinforce its naval force in the Solomons area by dispatching many aircraft carriers and capital ships and conducting tenacious counter-offensives.

Fierce Fighting Seen

"Since this second Battle of the Solomons up to the time of the Battle of the South Pacific, that is, between August 25 and October 25, fierce fighting went on around Guadalcanal. In this interval of two months, a submarine of the Imperial Navy on September 15 sank the United States aircraft carrier Wasp and on October 11 the Japanese cruiser fleet carried out a night attack on the enemy fleet off Savo Island.

"It must be noted here that the Japanese air forces operating from a home base across the vast expanse of the ocean has attacked the enemy at Guadalcanal day and night, the number of these attacks reaching one hundred and some scores of times. This unparalleled pounding of the enemy base is even new continuing. Our air fighter units have distinguished themselves in spectacular engagements with the enemy, shooting down or destroying on the ground more than 500 enemy aircraft.

"Then came the Battle of the South Pacific. This was on October 26. The large fleet, which the enemy had organized in the hopes of launching a general attack against Japan in spite of the defeats they had suffered in the First and Second Battles of the Solomons, moved to the waters south of the Santa Cruz Islands. There it was caught by Imperial Navy Units, which attacked the enemy fleet violently over and over again, crushing its main force.

Typical Modern Battle

"This battle was a severe fight in which our fleet and that of the enemy grappled with each other in a desperate struggle. This battle was a typical modern fight, with the Imperial Navy Units clashing with a large American fleet centered around aircraft-carriers. The issue of the battle was decided by the fighting between the Japanese and the enemy planes, all of them from aircraft-carriers. Our losses in aircraft-carriers in this battle were extremely small. This was due mainly to the feats of our combat plane units which carried out attacks on the enemy in advance of enemy air attacks on our forces and which ambushed and shot down the greater part of the enemy planes which on the way to attack us. The battle ended in crushing defeat for the enemy.

"America organized another large fleet whose mainstay was formed by battleships, and which included mobile units centering on aircraft-carriers which were virtually smashed in the Battle of the South Sea. The U.S. lost no time in putting this fleet into action. Thus came the Third Battle of the Solomons, which started on November 12 and continued until November 14.

Daring Attacks Made

"This battle was marked by fierce and daring attacks made by the air units operating from a base on November 12 and by a terrific night fight staged during the night of the same day. The other events were the attack on the enemy air field on Guadalcanal Island on November 13 and a desperate night fight between our fleet and the enemy units, the nucleus of both of which was formed by battleships on November 14. This was the first time that the Japanese and American navies had ever confronted each other with battleships at the head of their columns in a night fight.

"In this fierce clash the Japanese Forces sank two out of four enemy battleships and inflicted damage on a third. Not only this, but they also crushed the bulk of the enemy auxiliary units. Thus, the curtain was brought down on the Third Battle of the Solomons.

"On the night of the 12th the Japanese forces with battleship as the mainstay, assisted by auxiliary units, attacked the enemy fleet, with the result that seven enemy cruisers and three destroyers were sunk and two cruisers and six destroyers were heavily damaged. On the following morning more than 100 enemy planes based on Guadalcanal Island flew over to attack the Japanese battleship. The Japanese battleship was made the object of their concentrated attacks. Nothing daunted, the Japanese battleship carried out furious attacks on enemy planes, shooting down a large number of them. It was at this moment that a large enemy cruiser sallied forth from behind Savo Island. The Japanese battleship gladly welcomed the attacker. Three huge shells were landed on the enemy cruiser by the Japanese battleship. The enemy cruiser was sunk at once.

"The composite war results scored by our forces in the battles fought during the period from the First Battle of the Solomons on August 7 to the Third Battle of the Solomons on November 14 have already been announced, as you all know by the Imperial Headquarters. The enemy warships thus sunk and destroyed total 119 and the number of enemy airplanes downed and destroyed total more than 850.

"That such large scale battles have been fought in succession reveals the importance and significance of the Solomons area. A really decisive battle can be expected during the coming year. We must continue the brilliant victories scored by us in the Solomon area. We are determined to push our operations toward the final victory.

WOMEN'S GROUP TO SEND 1,000,000 BOOKS TO FRONT

Every Member to Contribute At Meeting Slated on December 8

The local branch of the Dai Nippon Women's Association has decided to donate 1,000,000 books to soldiers at the front as one of the enterprises commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

A meeting will be held on December 8, at the Gunjin Kaikan in Kudan at which time every member will be requested to contribute her share.

It is expected that all books will be sent to the front by next March. After the soldiers have read them, they will be given to the native inhabitants.

Gaimusho Shifts Revealed

Yoshitane Kikuchi, Embassy Counselor, was transferred from the Japanese Embassy in Turkey to that in Italy. Noritake Yoshioka, chief of the third section of the Commerce Bureau of the Foreign Office, was appointed chief of the ritual section of the Foreign Minister's Secretariate. Mr. Yoshioka was succeeded in his former post by Kaoru Hara, Secretary of the Foreign Office. These assignments were officially announced on Wednesday.

Kobe Customs Head

The Finance Ministry on Wednesday announced the appointment of Tatsuzo Hattori, currently councillor of the General Affairs Board of Manchoukuo, as Chief of the Kobe Customs Office, succeeding Kiichi Sugi who recently resigned.

Teachers Given Sonin Rank

It was officially announced on Tuesday that 1,200 more national school teachers have been newly added to the list of those who are accorded the treatment of officials of the Sonin rank. Of this figure, 728 are principals, and 472, head teachers.

Archbishop Matsunaga Dies

Shodo Matsunaga, Archbishop and Chief Priest of the Toji Temple at Kyoto, died of heart-faiure on Tuesday at 4:05 p.m. He was 77 years old. Funeral services will be held in the Kanchiin in the precincts of the Temple on Thursday.

TRUNK 'ROOM

Trunks or Containers of Clothing and other articles are stored in our Trunk Room without being opened and under seal. Air in the room is dried by means of an Adsol Air Dryer, hence it is absolutely free from mould or mildew.
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FILIPINOS WORKING HARD UNDER VARGAS

Fully Awakened as Member Of New Order After Centuries of Lethargy

The Filipinos, fully awakened to the importance of the Asiatic race, are eagerly undertaking, the difficult task of the reconstruction of the country. In all fields of agriculture education and culture, much progress and improvements are already visible, due to the unflinching determination and efforts of the Japanese Government officials and the hearty cooperation of the Filipino administration headed by Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas. The graphic survey of the actual condition in the Philippines, particularly in Manila was contributed by Kenkichi, an Asahi correspondent in Manila, Higuchi, to the December issue of the "Koron." The translated article follows:

The Filipinos have been inactive for over 300 years, as they were intoxicated by the Spanish influence for three centuries and later by the American materialistic civilization. On December 8, last year, a new era dawned on the slumbering Filipinos. Awakened from their long slumber, their Asiatic consciousness was brought to the fore. The Filipinos began to realize the sacredness of purity of blood. At present the Filipinos, under the leadership of the Japanese Military Administration are exerting their utmost in order to play their indispensable part in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Their unlimited efforts have been extended to all phases of life, including agriculture, economics, culture and others.

On February 26, the Central Administration was formally established with Jorge B. Vargas as its head, by the proclamation of lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme-Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines. This Administration is to carry out its business in close collaboration with the Japanese Military Administration. After witnessing the miserable defeat of the American forces on one hand and the unparalleled victories of the Japanese Army on the other, all the Filipinos fully realized that they could not exist without the cooperation of the Japanese. Thus, the national structure is built on a new foundation in order to carry out the war to ultimate victory. The officials of the Central Administration in collaboration with the prefectural governors publicly announced their determination to cooperate with the Japanese.

Economic Stability Necessary

The economic stability of the Philippines is indispensable for the reconstruction of the islands. The agricultural industry will play an important role in improving the economic condition. The islands are abundant with fertile land, but the Filipinos have never tried to become self-sufficient in foodstuffs production. Only 2,000,000 chobu out of the entire area of 30,000,000 is under cultivation. The arable land throughout the islands annually yielded only 10,000,000 koku which was hardly sufficient for a population of 17,000,000. Therefore some 400,000 to 500,000 koku of rice and some 300,000 to 400,000 koku of wheat were annually imported from America, Australia and Canada. They never learned to further production by applying modern agricultural technique and worked only about 60 days a year.

Recently when a round-table conference was held to increase the production of rice under the sponsorship of the Industrial Department of the Military Administration, the Agriculture and Industry Vice-Minister emphasized that it was urgent for the Filipinos to improve agriculture technique in order to play their part in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. With proper irrigation equipment and guidance it will be possible to produce three crops a year. By various improvements the islands will not only be self-sufficient in the production of foodstuffs but may become a great rice-exporting country of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Encouraged by this hopeful prospect, the government officials, with the cooperation of the agricultural authorities, Uichi Kojima and Terukichi Abe have already started experiments.

As a first step toward the improvement of the agricultural technique, some 10 chobu on the outskirts of Manila was cultivated and Japanese rice grown in Taiwan was planted. The experiment was successful with each chobu yielding 44 koku. The Japanese advisers are attempting to instill the true spirit of labor in the Filipinos. Two other sectors were also placed under the direct management of the Military Administration and the Filipino farmers are being coached in the planting and harvesting methods. Aside from various experiments, a three-year project aiming at self-sufficiency has already been launched. Many other practical measures, such as the strengthening of the agricultural institutes, training of technicians, and improvement of land fertility, are to be enforced in the near future.

Chief Administrator Vargas is encouraging the increase of foodstuff production by cultivating waste land. In order to propagate the same policy, two conferences were held attended by all the prefectural governors. In addition, many instructors were dispatched to all the agrarian districts to coach and encourage the farmers. The Filipinos have started the reconstruction of their country, by making improvements in their agricultural industry.

Prior to the war, the cotton industry was discouraged by the Americans. On August 8, the Japanese Military Administration launched a five year project to increase the production of cotton, in accordance with the self-sufficiency policy of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The sugar production which was the capital agricultural production of the Philippines will be curtailed and instead concentration will be placed on developing the cotton industry.

New Living Encouraged

The Japanese occupation of the islands gave an opportune chance to the Filipinos to reflect on themselves and their mode of living. They were extremely influenced by the extravagance and vanity of the Americans. With an aim to develop education through daily life the Japanese Military Administration, launched a new campaign to instil the spirit of labor in the Filipinos and at the same time to obliterate the American influence. A new policy was set up by which English was to be gradually abolished while Japanese and Tagalog were designated as the official languages.

In accordance with a new educational policy scientific phases will be greatly encouraged. On June 1, 27 government elementary schools were reopened in Manila, while district schools also resumed their activities. By September 1 some 400 government schools, 27 private institutions, six agricultural schools, and all the middle schools in the city were reopened, while at the University of the Philippines and St. Thomas University, new medical and agricultural departments were established. Japanese language is included in the requirement for university graduation, and the Filipinos are eager to learn this new language. It can be easily seen that the Filipinos will be able to speak Japanese within an unexpectedly short time.

The problem of enlightening the Filipinos is being seriously undertaken both by the military administrators and civilians. Lieutenant-General Homma, before leaving the Philippines, emphasized the importance of the spiritual resurrection of the people. Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, and Fukushige Katsuya, former chief of the Military Press Corps and many other noted literary men, including Shiro Ozaki, Kojiro Ishizaka, Hidemi Kon, Tatsuo Terashita, Ashihei Hino, and Kiyoshi Miki are exerting their utmost efforts in the renovation of the cultural field. A roundtable conference for the construction of a new Philippines was held, attended by the Japanese Military administrators, Chief Administrator Vargas, and other prominent Japanese and Filipino leaders. On this occasion, a new cultural campaign to enlighten the Filipinos was formally started.

It is apparent that many obstacles must be overcome before the campaign will be brought to a success, because of the strong Spanish religious influence and the American educational policy. The American liberalism and materialism which they followed advocated a life of luxury and carefree living. It is deplorable to see that Americanism is most deeply rooted in the youth and women of the middle and upper classes. Lieutenant-General Homma once remarked that unless the Filipinos are re-educated in the spirit of diligence and earnestness, the realization of a new Philippines will hardly be possible.

The influence of the overseas Chinese in the economic sphere in the Philippines is very great. The entire Chinese residents are not more than 120,000, but they have securely built a firm economic foundation taking advantage of the Filipino's indifference to the economic problem. Many of them have inter-married with Filipinos and some 600,000 are of mixed-blood. Their influence in the financial and political phases was so great before the outbreak of the current war, that they occupied over 75 per cent of the seats in Filipino Parliament.

Pledged Cooperation

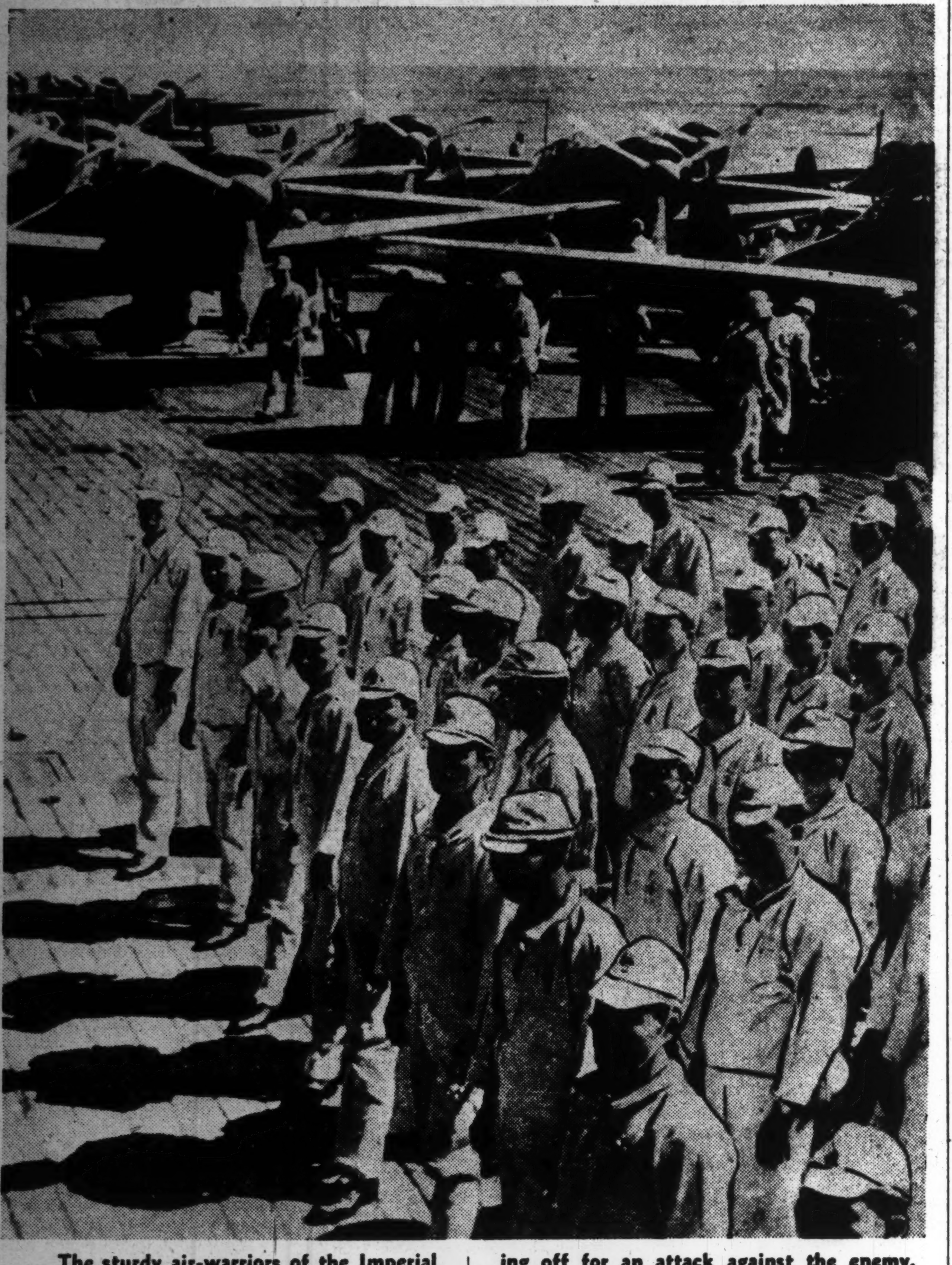
With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, they pledged their loyalty and cooperation to the Japanese Military Administration and organized the Filipino Overseas Chinese Association.

In closing it might be proper to introduce two or three prominent Filipino government officials who are devoting themselves to the tremendous task of reconstructing the Philippines. First, Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas was an influential government official in the position of First Secretary of Manuel L. Quezon, ex-President of the now defunct Philippine Commonwealth. It was generally said that wherever the ex-President went, he was surely to be seen. Chief Administrator Vargas commonly acted as the President's proxy at most of the public meetings. When President Quezon deserted the islands in company of General Douglas MacArthur he stayed on in Manila to cooperate with the Japanese Forces. He once attended the East Asia Olympic Meet in Japan, as a leader of the Filipino group. He himself is a good tennis player.

Home Secretary Benigno S. Aquino is a hard-working man who is enthusiastically devoting himself in the reconstruction. Mayor of Greater Manila Leon Quinto, Chief Justice of Supreme Court Jose Yulo and Chief Secretary-General of Administration Department Serafin Marabut were all confidential subordinates of President Quezon. Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Department of Justice is known as a sincere sympathizer of Japan. His thesis on the Filipino Constitution in English was sometime ago presented to the Imperial University and he was granted the degree of Doctor of Laws. His eldest son graduated from the Military Academy in Japan.

Under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration, those Filipino government authorities are cooperating with one another with the purpose of liberating themselves from the American oppression and of bringing their own people to the realization of Asiatic consciousness. They have gallantly started out on the difficult path of reconstruction. It may take a long time before the construction of a new Philippines is completed, but much is to be expected in future.

Aboard an Aircraft-Carrier



The sturdy air-warriors of the Imperial Navy line up for instructions before taking off for an attack against the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

N. CHINA MAKING FAST PROGRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

ties of Honan Province, it was increased to 70 per cent of the normal revenue during last year, and this year receipts of from 70 to 80 per cent are assured.

Revenue from taxes imposed upon the total of 102 hsien in Honan Province, aggregated ¥10,000,000 before the outbreak of the China Affair. The revenue now is expected to amount to ¥8,000,000 from only four pacified hsien.

Further Increase Seen

Conforming with this estimate, ¥4,070,000 has been received from the same source during the first half of the current fiscal year. By conservative estimate, a reformation of the land tax system will increase further this sum by more than ¥1,000,000.

The increase in various products including iron, coal, and salt, surpassing by far the pre-China Affair rate shows that North China is capable of shouldering the significant role of the leading war supply base under the current war.

It should be noted in this connection that great strides have been taken toward self-sufficiency in food supply through the joint efforts of the authorities and the general public.

According to the plans for the sinking of 200,000 wells this year in North China, in Hopei Province 90 per cent of the required number for the province, or 100,000 wells already have been drilled while 70 per cent or 25,000 wells of its allotted number have been sunk in Shantung Province, while in Shansi 15,000 wells have been drilled, completing the proposed number for that province. In Honan, 8,000 wells sunk constitute 65 per cent of the province's quota. By March, 1943 all of the 200,000 wells will be completed.

Besides the distribution of fertilizers in various localities, every conceivable step is being taken for the prevention of disasters, including famine and flood.

In line with the plan to introduce Government subsidiary work for giving relief to the local population paddy fields are being prepared. A section of the fields already has been seeded.

In the educational field, the Fujen and the Yenching universities in Peking, which had long been the headquarters for anti-Japanese education under American and British influences, were closed immediately after the outbreak of the current war.

On the other hand, all local high schools of American and British affiliation have been taken over by the Japanese authorities, and have been reorganized to conform with the ideal of Asiatic emancipation.

Commensurate with the steady improvement in elementary education, the number of primary schools in Hopei has risen to 14,265, showing an increase of 422. In Shansi, 4,505, primary schools and 140,000 pupils have been added, bringing up the total to 19,331 schools with 803,000 students.

In Honan Province, provincial, city and prefectural primary schools alone total 2,000 with 90,000 pupils.

Emphasis is laid by provincial governments in North China upon the consolidation of the normal school system, increase in the number of students sent to Japan, and also the training of agricultural apprentices.

As to higher educational institutions a medical college was inaugurated on September 1 by Shansi Province in Taiyuan City.

More important and large scale civil engineering works are being conducted by the Civil Engineering Headquarters of the North China Political Council, while those of local nature are being entrusted to provincial governments.

The total mileage of automobile highways constructed or repaired during the past four years by the Civil Engineering Headquarters has passed the 7,000-kilometers mark, and since the beginning of this year, highways with the actual mileage of over 4,000 kilometers are under repairs.

The prevention of floods and the opening of waterways have not been neglected by the Government. Waterways forming the arteries of North China extend 4,000 kilometers. This year's river improvement work include the Taching River, the Yungting River, and the Paotsin Canal, in addition to rivers in Shantung Province.

In July this year, the 300-kilometer embankment work of the New Yellow River was completed after three years at the total expenditure of ¥3,000,000, and the mobilizing the cumulative labor of 8,000,000 men.

A noticeable feature of the Government's subsidiary work, the First Relief Civil Engineering Work, is to be conducted beginning this year on a five-year plan, with the total expenditure of ¥150,000,000. The plan proposes to bring under cultivation 200,000 acres of paddy fields; establish irrigation for farms with a total acreage of 10,000 acres planted with wheat, oats, and cotton; and also to construct a 320-kilometer canal connecting Tientsin and Shihmen.

On an average, 50,000 workers are daily employed in the Shihmen sector in central Hopei, the Lwanho River and Chi Canal areas in the eastern Hopei district, aiming at the triple project of increased production, flood control and water transportation.

As the main arteries for the maintenance of public order and economic rehabilitation, railroad routes under the management of the North China Communications Company have radiated in all directions.

Indeed, the total mileage has reached 6,500 kilometers surpassing by over 700 kilometers the former North China Railroad.

With superior management, the present carrying capacity of the route has doubled that during pre-China Affair days, out of all proportion to its mileage.

In addition to the railroad line, the company manages the automobile transportation business over a total distance of 15,000 kilometers.

As an efficient means of preserving peace, a veritable network of telephone has been installed over the entire region. The number of telephone subscribers has passed the 60,000 mark, with the total length of the telephone line approaching 30,000 kilometers

SAKAI RECALLS NIPPON DRIVE

(Continued From Page 1)

stroy its position on the high peaks

"We sent our peace messengers to the enemy twice in the course of the attack on Hongkong solely out of our Bushido-like desire to induce the enemy to give up useless resistance and minimize their casualties and at the same time save the Chinese civilians from the evils of war and the destruction of the city. Not expecting an easy surrender from the enemy, however, we did not relent in our attack but made steady preparations for landing in front of the enemy. As expected, the bigoted enemy would not yield to us.

"Accordingly, we stormed on to Hongkong Island from the thinly-defended east side to the surprise of the enemy. After that came the severe mountain fighting. Here the Japanese troops attained brilliant war results due to their rigorous peacetime training and fighting spirit. It showed how valuable daily training is. And the officers and men fought with a bravery which transcended the question of life or death. I felt like worshipping them.

Enemy Surrenders

"On the afternoon of December 25 the enemy at last hoisted the white flag and that night Governor Young and others sued for peace. I met them and they offered unconditional surrender. Thus, on the 18th day after the commencement of the offensive, the well-fortified island fortress which had been used by the British for their aggression of East Asia was smashed. What had impressed me most in this campaign were an undisclosed unit's attack on the watershed and a fighter plane unit's machine-gunning of the Chingte airfield.

"Taking advantage of every opportunity swiftly and skillfully, the undisclosed unit stormed the enemy. This may be described as a typical operation. On the other hand, the fighter plane unit, having completed its duty of protecting bombing units, attacked the enemy airfield. The unit did not relax its attack until 12 enemy planes on the ground had been completely machine-gunned and destroyed. All of the planes of the unit returned safely, after attaining their object brilliantly.

"The brilliant exploits of these two units at the outset of the campaign caused the subsequent operations to progress very smoothly. In the course of the campaign, not a single enemy plane appeared over us. This was solely attributable to the daring act of this fighter plane unit.

Constructive Efforts Necessary

"At any rate, the Anglo-American forces have been successfully driven out of East Asia. But the war is not over. The war has just begun. We hope that the people behind the gun will establish a firm foundation for a long-term war. We wish for nothing else. A protracted war does not lie in the mere continuation of warfare. Without constructive achievements, it is impossible to achieve satisfactory results in war. Only when the constructive task makes a great development and the various races come to follow us with a will, may we consider that the situation will have come about where it is no longer necessary to continue the war.

"Holding firm to the ideal of the construction of Greater East Asia and guiding the different races properly, we Japanese must carry out a wise administration to induce the powers in East Asia to extend wholehearted cooperation to us.

"To this end, the Japanese themselves should reflect on their conduct and correct their faults, if any. In this respect, I regret that we Japanese have many defects. Every Japanese should have pride, character and far-sightedness as one of the leaders of East Asia. I hope that those engaged in the task of construction will make painstaking efforts and undergo further training."

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

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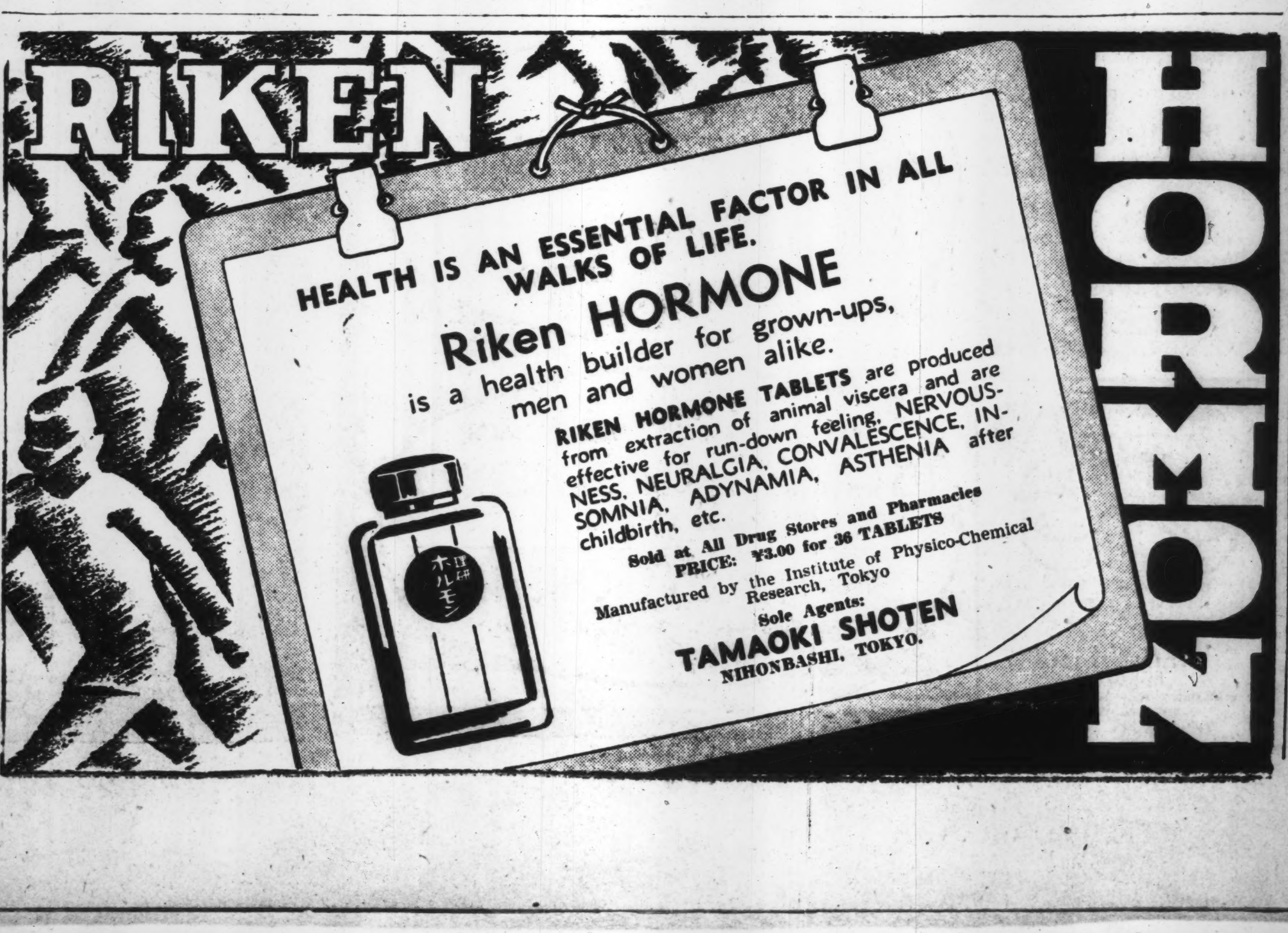

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SUN YAT-SEN'S IDEAL NOW BEING REALIZED

Japan Inspired National Father In His Life Work, Says Nanking Official in Article

Paying the highest tribute to the memory of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, China's greatest national figure of modern times, T'ang Leang-li, Ambassador on Special Assignment and concurrently Political Vice Minister of Publicity and Director-General of the International Publicity Board of the National Government of China, reviews in a special article the sad historical era when the nation was enslaved by British imperialists and the brighter one when the National Father, inspired by the rapid progress made by Japan following the Meiji Restoration, recognized firm Sino-Japanese cooperation as being imperative for the development of Asia and assiduously worked toward this goal.

The article, under the title "A Turning Point in Chinese History," kindly supplied by the International Publicity Board of the Nanking Government reads as follows:

A turning point in modern Chinese history was marked 76 years ago, when on November 12, 1866, in the district of Chungshan (then known as Hsiangshan) of Kwangtung, was born Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who was to become the greatest national figure in China in modern times and through whose untiring and unflinching efforts the Republic of China was founded and the grounds laid for the salvation of a decadent state threatened with almost certain ruin and disintegration.

Those were stirring days not only in China, but also in East Asia, at the time of the birth of the National Father, as Dr. Sun has been appropriately honored with this designation at a meeting of the Central Political Council last year. Only 27 years earlier, in 1842, the infamous Treaty of Nanking, the centenary of which was recently observed, was forced on China by the British imperialists, paving the way to the gradual enslavement of the Chinese people. Between that time and two years before the National Father's birth, the Taiping Revolution, was staged and ultimately suppressed by the Manchu Government.

Since then the country was being plagued with both internal troubles and foreign aggression almost incessantly. When in 1885, China again suffered a disastrous defeat in the war with France, the National Father, than 23 years old, realized the utter hopelessness of the ruling classes of the day, and thereupon made a decision to dedicate his life to the cause of the People's Revolution to which he faithfully stuck until the end of his life.

Dr. Sun Was Inspired

Dr. Sun's birth also preceded the Meiji Reformation in Japan (in 1868) by two years, and the remarkable progress of that country since that date, when she successfully freed herself from the threat of imperialistic aggressive influence and marched so steadfastly towards becoming a first class modern power, could not but make the strongest impression on our National Father. Not only did he see in Japan a living example for China to follow in the great task of national and racial rejuvenation, but he was also inspired into the realization of the need for Sino-Japanese cooperation for the development of Asia.

Throughout his life, therefore, Dr. Sun never deviated from his course in working for the dual objective of the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia. Through his own efforts, and the sacrifices of the countless comrades who rallied to his cause, the Republic of China has been founded, and the highest principles to be followed in the task of national reconstructon have been given to the nation in the Three People's Principles, the full application of which has however been left for us to complete.

Though the National Father's immediate efforts were primarily concerned with national rehabilitation, he rightly foresaw that the attainment of full liberty and independence for China must be sought within the emancipation of East Asia, and this latter end cannot be achieved without Sino-Japanese cooperation. This was unmistakably expressed in his pronouncements on Pan-Asianism, the truth of which is now being proved by factual developments of recent years, though the lessons have not been learned without painful experience.

The task of the People's Revolution, which Dr. Sun left unfinished at his death in 1923, though carried forward a step further by his faithful followers, is as yet incomplete, for liberty and independence, the objective of the National Father's life-long struggle, is still not fully won for China.

In commemorating this turning point in modern Chinese history occasioned by the birth of the National Father, it is necessary, therefore, for the Chinese people to be reminded of his behested teachings. His clear diagnosis of the country's ailment was accompanied by a prescription which, failing to administer it fully himself, he has left to his faithful followers. The recent developments both in the world in general and in East Asia in particular, have only all the more borne out the correctness of his views.

Ideal Must Be Upheld

The need, therefore, cannot be over-emphasized for the Chinese people to uphold as their central national ideal the behested teachings of the National Father, and to give unstinting support to the National Government, led by President Wang Ching-wei, trustee of the revolutionary heritage, as the central guiding force in the great task of national salvation. For the Peace Movement is only the natural development of the People's Revolution, and the early realization of nation-wide peace must necessarily be sought in order that national rehabilitation may be accomplished and China be able to fulfil her historic responsibility for the development of Asia. It bears repetition to point out that liberty and independence for China can only be completely won with the full emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples, so that the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia are now inseparable issues, the truth of which has been given irrefutable proof with the development of the War of Greater East Asia.

A practical measure, whereby Chinese people are enabled to discharge their present responsibility, has moreover been afforded by the National Government through the initiation of the New Citizens' Movement. By this spiritual mobilization of our people, the resources of the country may thus be concentrated and the completion of the People's Revolution will thus be enhanced through the immediate realization of nation-wide peace, and the contribution of efforts towards the reconstruction of New East Asia—the fulfilment of the ideal of Pan-Asianism so arduously preached by Dr. Sun.

As we recall the memory of the National Father, our thoughts also go to the innumerable comrades who had been inspired by his indomitable spirit to rally under his guidance and sacrifice themselves for his great ideal. The National Government has fittingly ordered the holding of official sacrifices for these heroic martyrs on the birth and death anniversaries of the National Father. Their devotion to the late Leader should move us to similar efforts which are equally needed at the present moment, and our commemoration of Dr. Sun will thus not be in vain.

Dance of Sai Shoki

Typically Oriental is the dance of Sai Shoki. She is to appear in a special dance recital at the Teikoku Gekijo for two weeks starting December 6. Shown above is the famed dancer in a number entitled "Kwannon Bosatsu" which will be presented for the first time in this country. It is a fantasy based on Buddhist art.

Grand Concerts, Other Programs to Feature First War Anniversary Observance in Tokyo

Commemorating the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, the week beginning from December 5 will be featured here with colorful programs.

A grand concert will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall in the afternoon of December 5 under the auspices of the Ongaku Bunka Kyokai or Musical Culture Society and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Another grand concert will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall in the evening of December, 7 sponsored by the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

A concert of newly composed marches will be held the same evening at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, under the auspices of the Musical Culture Society and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, while in the evening of December 8, the Army and Navy orchestral and brass bands will give an open-air concert at the Hibiya Amphitheater.

On December 6, the public will be treated to a sham combat staged by the Army, Navy and Air Force at the Tamagawa River.

Prayers will be offered at all the shrines in and around the city on December 8 while a special memorial service will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall in the morning of December 7 under the auspices of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, Tokyo Municipal Office and the Home-Front Service Association.

With a view to comforting the sick and wounded soldiers here, parties of entertainers under the joint auspices of Tokyo Prefectural Government, the Prefectural branch of the Soldiers Aid Association, the Navy Association and the Yomiuri Shimbun assisted by the Entertainment Culture Association and various theatrical companies, will visit the Army hospitals from December 1 to 23 and the Navy Hospital here from December 14 to 28.

A special party of entertainers will visit the Navy hospital at Tsuchiura on the 11th and the Army Recuperation Center here on the 12th.

To comfort the soldiers on the fighting front, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun will dispatch one million books.

BIG MOVIE PROGRAM SET ON DECEMBER 8

To Be Shown at Korakuen Under Joint Auspices of Four Ministries

A large-scale exhibition of motion pictures will be held at the Korakuen Stadium in Koishikawa-ku for 10 days from December 5 under the joint support of the War, Navy, Home and Education Ministries, the Board of Information, the Motion Picture Distribution Company and the Japan Motion Picture Association in commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The General Attack of Singapore" is the title of a new war dramatic feature planned by the Daiyei, the location shot of which is now being carried out under the supervision of the Army authorities. The picture, which will be listed in the national cinema of the Board of Information, is scheduled to be completed by the early part of February next year, and will be released locally on February 11, on "Kigensetsu" (The Empire Day).

Following the recent meeting of the prominent writers and cinema critics, who acted as judges, "Chichi Ariki" (I Have Father), a Shochiku picture, has been named as the best production among those produced and released in the course of one year, ending October this year. The photoplay won the prize of ¥3,000, which was offered by the Japan Motion Picture Association.

The Hogakuza, one of the leading cinema houses in the Marunouchi district, will remain dark until the end of the year for the purpose of remodeling the interior. The opening day is promised on January 1.

"The Battles of Hawaii and off Malaya," a Toho film, and "Victory of the Orient," or "Occupation of Bataan and Corregidor, produced by the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to the Philippines, have been endorsed by the Education Ministry. The two pictures are being shown on the local screen.

PRAYS AT NOGI SHRINE

Wang Pao-ting, who was honored by General Maresuke Nogi for his valor as secret agent for the Imperial Forces during the Russo-Japanese War, and members of his party who are visiting here to commemorate the establishment of the Manchoukuo Aviation Shrine paid their respects Sunday at the shrine consecrated to his former commander, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Mr. Wang, since the time he was honored by General Nogi has been taking important roles in developing Manchoukuo.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Taking advantage of the coming first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Geino Bunka Renmei will sponsor a solemn ceremony to commemorate the historic day of December 8, 1941, at the Nippon Gekijo at 10 a.m. on December 7 when the members of all the theatrical and amusement circles in Tokyo will attend.

Leading theaters under the management of the Shochiku Theatrical Company have decided to install "contribution boxes" in the hallways, starting December 5, in order to cooperate in the nationwide military relief campaign, which will be launched under the support of the Gunji Hogoin from that day.

As a year-end dramatic "gift," the Gekidan Nippon Shokokumin Gekijo (a juvenile theatrical troupe) will present a special performance at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo at Tsukiji for five days from December 25. The performance will be featured by two plays such as "Kodomo no Haru" (The Spring of Children), and "Taikoki" (The Tale of Hideyoshi in His Boyhood).

Of the various programs planned for the commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the outstanding events will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall on December 7 and at the Tokyo Gekijo on December 9. At the former, a program of music and dance by professional performers will be given at 1 p.m. to invite the family members of the war dead, while, at the Tokyo Gekijo, in addition to motion pictures, dance and vaudeville performances will be presented. Three parties of stage entertainers will also be dispatched to the Yokosuka Naval Hospital, the Tsuchiura Naval Hospital and the Tokyo Sanatorium on December 10, 11 and 12 to comfort the wounded soldiers.

On an extended tour of Kyushu, Kikugoro Onoye, famed Kabuki actor, and members of his troupe left the capital at the end of last month. The principal itinerary includes Hakata, Nagasaki, Kurume, Kumamoto and Shimonoseki, where they will play until the end of this month. Their local performance is promised to be given at the Kabukiza in the so-called "Hatsuharu Kogyo" next month.

In commemoration of the 8th of December, 1941, several dramatic troupes have been dispatched to rural districts by the Japan Ido Engeki Renmei in an endeavor to encourage the spirit of the people behind the gun. The first party, including the Dokuritsuza, Shin Nippon and Sangoza theatrical groups, went to Akita, Iwate, Fukushima and Niigata prefectures.

Opening today at the Shinjuku Daigekijo is a new bill, containing three plays, all of which are new to the Tokyo audience. The feature is "Mishiranu Hito" (A Stranger), a new drama by Yutaka Mafune. The Kurakuza, which was organized recently by Sadao Maruyama and Musei Tokugawa, will play.

The much-awaited solo performance of Sai Shoki, noted dancer, will be presented for 20 days from December 6, excepting December 8, at the Teikoku Gekijo. Two different programs will be given on the first performance of December 6-11. The second performance starts from December 12 to 16 with different numbers. The third and fourth performances also will have different dances.

Concert Calendar

Vocal recitals with numbers composed by Tadashi Yasukawa, Friday, December 4, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Soloists include Miss Yoshiko Sato, mezzo-soprano; Miss Futaba Takayanagi, soprano; Shinsuke Narumi, teno and Nobuko Yajima, soprano.

Lecture recitals dedicated to the study of Schubert's music, under the joint auspices of the Japan Musical Culture Association and the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi at the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi auditorium on Friday, December 4, and Monday, December 7, at 6 p.m.

Dance recital by Miss Yoshiko Tamura, Saturday, December 5, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

"The Messiah," oratorio by Handel, under the baton of Professor Eisaburo Kioka, Sunday, December 6, at 3 p.m., at the Gothic Cathedral of the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku, Nishi-Ogikubo. Soloists include Chieko Okuda, Toyoko Tsuda, Mitsuko Tada, sopranos, Kiyoko Tozaka, alto, Ryozo Washizaki, tenor, Tadashi Kurimoto, bass and Kiyoshi Takagi, bass. Chorus by the church choir. The pipe organ accompaniment by Miss Umeko Kioka.

A series of solo dance recitals by Sai Shoki, from Sunday, December 6 to 20, inclusive, at 7 p.m., at the Teikoku Gekijo. Four different programs are arranged and the first program will be from Sunday, December 6 to 11, inclusive, the second from December 12 to 16, inclusive, and the third from December 17 to 20. The fourth program will be given Saturday, December 12 and 19, at 2 p.m.

Lecture on Christmas Carol by Shuichi Tsugawa, sponsored by the Society of Church Music Research, Sunday, December 6, at 2:30 p.m., at the Seiko-kai Church, Kobikicho 4-chome, Kyobashi. Christmas carols of Italy, Germany, France and Japan will be the subjects.

Concert with three leading guitarists, Ichiro Sakamoto, pick guitar, Hachiro Ando, steel guitar and Yasumasa Ohara, classic guitar, Monday, December 7, at 6:30 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan.

The fifth (242nd) subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra (as the second event of its Brahms Cycle), Wednesday and Thursday, December 9 and 10, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock. Soloist will be Motonari Iguchi, at the piano.

A musical masterworks appreciation concert, Friday, December 11, at 6:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. Soloists are Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Miss Kuniko Ashihara, soprano; Miss Fukiko Tanaka, violin; Miss Yasuko Tani, piano; Miss Kazuko Yamamoto, piano and the Kosei Trio.

Concert by the Tokyo Guitar Trio, with dance by Madame Suzuko Kawakami and her dance troupe, Saturday, December 12, at 6:30 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan.

The 14th abonnement concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Saturday, December 12, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist will be Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, violin.

Piano recital by Urimaru Nobechi, Sunday, December 13, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Mendelssohn's Songs without words, and Rondo Capriccioso; Schumann's Symphonic Etude and Chopin's Barcarolle, Two waltzes, Scherzo and Twelve Etudes.

Vocal recital by Ken Miyamatsu (Kin Koretsu) tenor, assisted by Miss Yasuko Suzuki, soprano, and Cho Hoen will accompany the artists at the piano, Tuesday, December 15, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Operatic arias from Tosca, Cavalleria Rusticana, and Italian and Japanese lyric songs.

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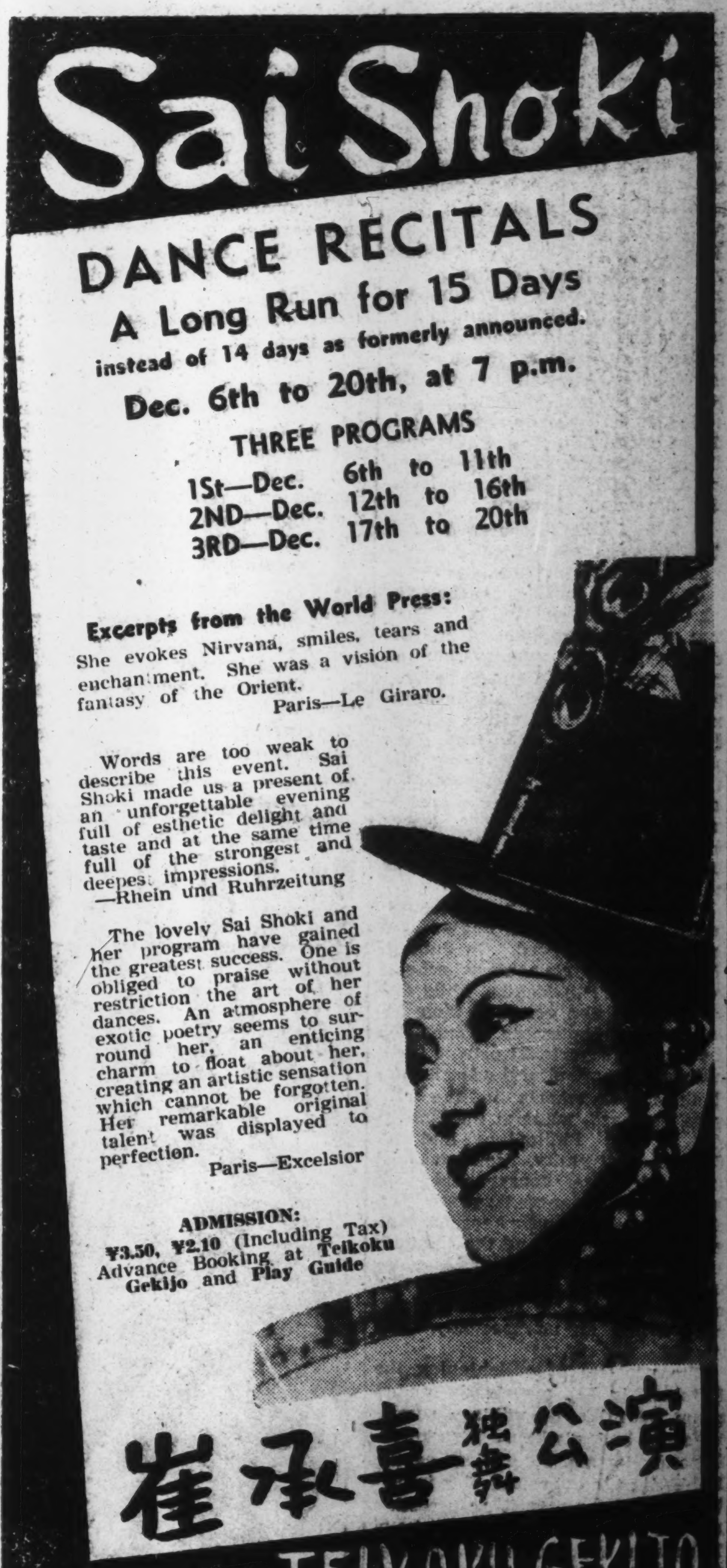

Sai Shoki
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THREE PROGRAMS
1St—Dec. 6th to 11th
2ND—Dec. 12th to 16th
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She evokes Nirvana, smiles, tears and enchantment. She was a vision of the fantasy of the Orient.
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DAMAGE INSURANCE RULES APPROVED

Regulations Mapped Out by Control Association Passed By Finance Ministry

Following the creation recently of the Damage Insurance Control Association, the Finance Ministry has approved the following rules mapped out by this control association on the basis of the rules previously mapped out and put into practice by the Countrywide Monetary Control Association, reports the Nippon Sangyo:

Absorption and Employment of Funds

Article 1—The members shall submit to the association their periodical schedules for the absorption and employment of funds according to the directions of the chairman.

It is possible that the chairman may demand modifications of the schedules referred to in the preceding paragraph and may give necessary directions in connection with monetary control over the schedules referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 2—The members shall employ funds according to the schedules referred to in the first paragraph of the preceding article or according to any demands or instructions that may be given according to the second paragraph of the preceding article, except where otherwise specified by the State Minister concerned and where otherwise approved by the chairman under special circumstances.

Subscriptions, Underwriting and Purchase of Securities

Article 1—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give directions as to the descriptions, sums of money or percentages of securities to be underwritten or purchased and any other matters in connection with the execution of the Government's schedule for the management of general securities.

Article 2—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to the time, method or terms for subscriptions for or underwriting of securities by the members.

Article 3—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to the time and method as well as terms of the purchase or sale of securities by the members.

Financial Accommodation

Article 1—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to the treatment and method of financial accommodations to be made by the members in cooperation with other financing organs.

Article 2—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to the restrictions on financial accommodations to be made by the members.

Article 3—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to the interest rates of loans, mortgages, and methods and terms of loans to be made.

Insurance Canvassing and Insurance Contracts

Article 1—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to the dismissal of insurance agents violating rules, the prohibition of the change of insurance canvassers, and unreasonable competition among and control over insurance companies.

Article 2—It is possible that the chairman, may occasionally give necessary directions as to salaries and allowances for insurance canvassers, etc. pending approval by the State Minister concerned.

Article 3—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to the qualifications, number, salaries, allowances and commissions for insurance agents, etc. pending approval by the State Minister concerned.

Article 4—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to any literature used for insurance canvassing and advertising.

Articles for Policies and Insurance Premiums

Article 1—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary instructions as to articles for policies, insurance premiums, terms for contracting policies, methods for calculating obligatory reserve funds, etc. pending approval by the State Minister concerned, it being understood, however, that there is no need of calling for the approval of the State Minister concerned in cases of trivial nature or in cases of emergency, and that the chairman shall in similar instances notify the State Minister concerned without delay.

Article 2—The members shall without delay submit to the association copies of any applications filed with the State Minister concerned for approval of any matter relative to articles for policies, insurance premiums, methods of calculating obligatory reserve funds, etc., and shall also notify the association without delay in case of approval by the State Minister concerned in response to the applications filed with him.

Distribution of Reinsurance and Joint Accounting

It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary instructions as to the distribution of reinsurance, joint accounting or any relative affairs pending approval by the State Minister concerned, it being understood, however, that approval of the State Minister concerned in cases of trivial nature or in cases of emergency, and that the chairman shall in similar instances notify the State Minister without delay.

Assessment of Damages

It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to the assessment of damages, disposal of damaged articles, or any relative matters.

Promotion of Business Functions

Article 1—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to the members' disbursements of expenditures and any relative matters for the promotion of business functions.

Article 2—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to the settlement of any disputes in connection with insurance contracts.

Article 3—It is possible that the chairman may occasionally give necessary directions as to measures for prevention of accidents and lessening of damages as well as for the study of supplementary enterprises of insurance companies.

Upholding Overseas Reputation

Among the products of Japanese manual skill which are enjoying much popularity abroad are toys which show uncanny insight into child psychology. Simplicity, cuteness and reasonable price are some of the factors that have created such demand for Japanese manufactures even in countries where the toy industry is quite highly developed.

NEW BANK IS SLATED TO OPEN IN RANGOON

Institution Will Take Over Business of Former Indian-Owned Bank of Chettinad

In parallel with its control over and guidance of Indian money-lenders doing business with the farming community and general public in Burma, the Japanese Military Administration is now scheduled to open a People's Bank in Rangoon under date of December 8, in commemoration of the anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, says a Domei dispatch from Rangoon, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It is understood that the People's Bank will take over the business of the Bank of Chettinad which was formerly run by Indians with a capital of 30,000,000 rupees of which 10,000,000 rupees was paid-up. This bank was reportedly so sound financially that a number of its directors were intent on reopening it for business. It is under these circumstances that the Japanese Military Administration has been induced to approve the amalgamation of the Chettinad Bank with the People's Bank, with its paid-up capital of 10,000,000 rupees reserved for the People's Bank. Four Indian directors of the old board of the Chettinad Bank are expected to join the People's Bank so as to make efforts for the absorption of idle funds from among the public as well as to grant occasional loans to their customers under the supervision of the Japanese Military Administration and the Yokohama Specie Bank.

It is further expected that the Chettinad Bank will be allowed to reopen its old branch offices at Mandalay, Bassein, Moulmein and 45 other towns one after another. These financing agencies, together with the activities to be started by the People's Bank, will go a long way toward the rehabilitation of the agricultural industries in Burma.

The Nippon Sangyo adds that the Japanese Military Administration is now going ahead with a program to urge the creation of new banks by Burmese capitalists.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	100.00	— 3.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	83.40	— 2.00
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	82.60	— 0.50
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

PRICES GROW FIRM ON ACTIVATED MART

Shares Rise ¥3.00-5.70 as Bulls Emerge From Period Of Apathy

With renewed bullish sentiment pervading the floor, the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed an impressive scene of activity yesterday, and a long list of key industrials registered sharp advances ranging from ¥3.00 to ¥5.70.

In the long-term section, for instance, Japan Sand Iron continued to rise ¥5.70, Japan Precision Machinery ¥4.90, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery and Japan Gunpowder ¥4.40 each, Kanebo Spinning and Tokyo Wire Rope ¥4.00 each, Toyo Bearing and Ikegai Iron Works ¥3.70 each, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding ¥3.60, Japan Piston ¥3.20, Komatsu Iron Works, new, Niigata Iron Works and Japan-China Cotton Spinning ¥3.00 each.

The short-term section was comparatively sluggish and quotations were irregular. In spite of the fractional gains scored by miscellaneous industrials, the exchange offerings and fiber industrials noticeably slipped.

The spot market was invariably bullish. Japan Optical industrial and Japan Synthetic Chemical bounced up ¥3.50 each at one bound, while Japan Machinery stepped up ¥3.20. In addition to the gains of around ¥2.00 scored by airplane manufacturing industrials, Japan Machinery stepped up ¥3.20, Japan Stainless Steel ¥2.00, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial ¥1.80, Japan Metallic Industrial and Japan Special Steel ¥1.50 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	135.0	135.9	136.0
Japan-China Spin (50)	78.8	81.0	83.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	78.2	77.6	78.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	75.0	73.4	75.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	77.0	77.3	78.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	98.0	98.5	98.0
Showa Elec Ind (50)	80.9	81.6	82.1
Japan Nitrogen (50)	76.8	77.4	77.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	100.0	100.8	101.0
O. S. K. (50)	92.4	92.9	93.8
Toyo Steamship (50)	71.5	71.3	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	65.7	66.1	66.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	93.4	96.4	96.4
Ishihara Ind (50)	69.6	69.9	70.5
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	105.2	106.0	106.5
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	135.9	135.9	136.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....	70.0	70.0
Japan Beer (50)	109.0	106.0	105.2
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	45.0	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	48.0	....	50.3
Asahi Glass (50)	115.9	115.3	114.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	105.5	103.1	106.6
Manchou Tobacco (50)	94.9	96.0	95.5

Short-Term Section

Tokyo Stock, new	103.9	4.3	100.0	100.0
N. Y. K., old	100.4	101.0	98.6	98.6

NEW MEASURES DUE TO UP FOOD OUTPUT

Official Says More Effective Steps Being Considered to Enrich Provisions Supply

The authorities are considering the adoption of new and more unfailing measures to increase the production of foodstuffs in the country, to meet all possible needs in the future, as well as at present, stated Takeshige Ishiguro, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in a speech delivered before a number of prefectural and municipal authorities and businessmen of the Kansai district who met at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry Monday morning to discuss important questions concerning the supply of provisions. Also present were the mayor of Osaka City, the chief of the foodstuff corporation of Osaka, the president of the Osaka Marine Products Company, the president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Kobe, Wakayama, Fuse and Sakai.

The gist of the Vice-Minister's speech follows:

"Under the present circumstances, those who are not fighting at the front are under the obligation to engage in the production of food at home.

"The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is doing its very best, from this viewpoint, to enrich the supply of provisions.

"There are two methods of realizing our aim in this respect, namely, the moral method and the technical method. For instance, the authorities are conducting the moral training of young men, selected from the rural communities, at the training center of Uchihara. The total number of youths who have finished such training up to the present is 15,000. They are now engaged in responsible duties at their native places as leaders of the foodstuff production increase corps.

"In connection with the technical training of people from the rural communities, we are taking measures to propagate up-to-the-minute methods of farming.

Has Bearing on Prices

"The increase in production of foodstuffs has a close bearing on the prices of agricultural products. The Government is at present making its best efforts to increase the supply of rice, wheat, vegetables and fruits.

"Of these agricultural products, rice and wheat are less remunerative to the growers, while fruits are most lucrative. It is, however, a very poor policy to raise the prices of rice and wheat or increase subsidies to the growers, for, any change in the prices of these commodities will immediately affect the prices of all others. The Government, therefore, is now considering very effective measures to realize the purpose in view without raising the prices or increasing subsidies.

"The rice produce this year exceeds last year's by 12,000,000 koku. In view of the extraordinary situation at present, however, all people at home are required to observe strict economy of rice at home.

"Workers in the various munitions industries, however, are entitled to a more liberal supply of provisions than the people at large as a matter of course.

"Recently, many people have been recommending the use of unpolished rice. But the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry has no intention of taking any official measure to progate its use."

P.I. COTTON GROWING MAKES BIG PROGRESS

Taiwan Seeds Successfully Transplanted in Negros—Island Also Abounds in Timber

After an inspection of the remarkable development of industrial resources on the Island of Negros, a Yomiuri corespondent in the Philippines predicts a marked increase in the production of raw cotton and timber on the island. His dispatch dated November 30 follows in substance:

"In former years, the privileged classes completely monopolized all profitable businesses on the strength of their close relations with importers in the United States of America. Due, however, to the complete reorganization of the industrial structure on the island, thanks to the goods offices of the Japanese authorities and the five-year plan introduced by them for the production of raw cotton with a large tract of sweet potato farms and wooded hills converted into cotton farms, the native inhabitants are now rejoicing over the steady development of forestry as well as raw cotton cultivation all over the island. They are working energetically under the guidance of Japanese enterprisers for the production of timber which is quite suitable as material for shipbuilding, and in the cultivation of cotton farms.

Produced 60% of Total

"Prior to the current War of Greater East Asia(sugar plantations on the island were estimated to yield 60 per cent of the annual production in the entire Philippines archipelago. In order to help the native inhabitants overcome their handicaps in the sugar cultivation industry, the Japanese Military Administration is now urging them to shift their labor to the cultivation of cotton farms. In and around Silay and Granada near Bokolod, excellent seeds of Taiwan cotton have been transplanted with remarkable success. It is a source of satisfaction to note that the local soil is suitable for cotton farming and that the production of raw cotton will swell to a substantial figure on the termination of the five-year plan.

"Cotton seeds are annually planted in November and raw cotton is harvested in March of the following year. Thanks to this brief space of time required for cotton cultivation, the native farmers are able to take advantage of the intervening period of time for the cultivation of sweet potatoes on the same tracts of land. All this indicates a far more profitable business to the native farmers than sugar cane growing, and it is but natural that the native farmers should voluntary choose to cultivate raw cotton instead of sugar cane.

Monopolized Forestry

"It will be recalled that the Insular Company monopilized forestry on the strength of the large equipment it had prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Fortunately this equipment remains intact to this day, for it was seized by the Japanese expeditionary forces in May last before it could be destroyed by the American troops Subsequently it was placed under the management of the Philippine Forestry Control Corporation. With activities already started by this corporation and valuable services rendered by Japanese experts, timber on the island is now abundantly produced and shipped to the various markets in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"It is understood that the northern section of Negros Island is covered by an extensive area of wooded regions enough to last 30 years' exploitation and that the virgin forests in the southern section of the same island are immeasurably resourceful."

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HISTORY OF THE DUTCH SQUEEZE

Retired Official Lets Cat Out of Bag Arousing Public Opinion at Home on Condition in Enslaved East Indies

News and information from the East Indies were placed under strict censorship and distorted considerably when they reached the ears of the Dutch people at home. The absolute sovereignty of the East Indies was in the hands of the King of Holland and the States-General had little or nothing to do with the administrative affairs of the colony. In 1848 the Dutch constitution was revised to a certain extent, which gave the States-General some right of intervention. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the viceroy of the East Indies disclosed facts about the colony before the public with eloquence and boldness, at the same time demanding the abolition of the compulsory plantation system.

Later, a retired official of the colonial Government, in the form of a novel, divulged the actual state of affairs in the East Indies. Public opinion was aroused and the colonial problem became one of the main subjects of discussion at the States-General. By the passage of the agricultural law of 1870 the abolition of the compulsory cultivation system was finally decided upon, but it was only in 1890 that the system was actually abolished on sugar and in 1915 in the case of coffee.

Private Business Steps In

It was not the moral factors alone that committed the compulsory plantation system to the grave. The Dutch bourgeoisie who had been in the ascendant since the beginning of 1800 had been looking for an investment market. The idea rapidly gained momentum that "greater profits would flow into Holland" through private enterprise than through Government agencies. An era had come when the originality and capital of individuals could not be thwarted.

After 1877 remittances to the homelands were stopped and the compulsory plantation system was brought to an end. A certain influential representative said in the States-General, "Gentlemen, say good-bye to the system. You will be unable to see him again." Thus the public funeral of the compulsory plantation system was made public at the States-General the following year.

With the abolition of the compulsory plantation system, an age of liberalism made its advent. Originality and capital of individuals, free cultivation, and free labor were the salient features of this age.

The East Indies was opened to private enterprise. By virtue of the land law of 1870, the way was paved for the leasing of vast tracts of land to the Dutch subjects and the native inhabitants of the East Indies. In 1872 the slave system was abolished. The compulsory labor system was gradually rendered less strict in its application and in many instances payment of money was accepted in lieu of personal services.

Free Trade Sets In

Production made a considerable upward swing in volume with the adoption of the laissez-faire policy. The output of sugar amounted in 1884 to 380,000 tons as against 152,000 tons for 1870. Coffee and tobacco also greatly expanded in their production volume. Laying of railways begun in 1862 made steady progress until their total length exceeded 3,500 kilometers by 1900. It is recorded that the expenses for railway construction during those years amounted annually to 6,500,000 florins on an average.

The development of railway facilities, coupled with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, introduced a great change in the economic life of the East Indies. Because of the increased facilities for the transportation of products to Holland, the exports of the East Indies were markedly augmented—from 107,000,000 florins in 1870 to 258,000,000 florins in 1900. Similarly, the volume of imports increased by leaps and bounds—from 44,000,000 florins in 1870 to 176,000,000 florins in 1900.

Farmers Trod On

Such phenomenal development in productivity as referred to above, however, scarcely contributed toward improvement of the well-being of the native farmers. It was self-evident who would profit most when the farmers, exhausted and consumed to the extreme under the heavy pressure of compulsory services, were placed at the mercy of big western capital. Although the railways newly laid were of service in transporting commodities out of the hinterland, they were of no use at all to the native inhabitants. Despite the abolition of the slave system, "encroachment upon personal liberty under the mask of modernism" commenced in its stead.

The issue of free competition between the strong and the weak in the arena of economic strife can always easily be predicted. "While the Europeans and Chinese were growing both in wealth and number, the native inhabitants were also increasing in number, although not so rapidly as formerly. They ought to have become better off in the ordinary course of events, but actually they were reduced to dire poverty. Those who had been receiving 42.48 florins in land-rent for a certain section of land from the colonial Government under the plantation system were paid only 25 florins for the same land in 1900 by private proprietors of plantations."

Wages Fall

The wages also made sharp falls. According to investigations conducted in 1904, the average income for one household was 80 florins a year. Counting on the basis of 5 members in a family, the income per capita was 16 florins a year or 1.35 florins a month. We can clearly see the effects which liberalism produced on the welfare of the native inhabitants in these figures. The Government, however, was pleased at the poverty of the native inhabitants. The East Indies Government apparently had the idea that low wages were "the main prop for the prosperity of Java."

Bill Clearings

December 2

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	380,970	235,179
Balance	61,325	35,566

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1942

'He Who Sails for the British'

The factor of tonnage is not the only important factor by any means in the battle of shipping now raging on the oceans of the world. On the Atlantic in particular, which after all is the most vital point in the determination of the outcome of the European War, British shipping has been receiving a mortal blow from which it can never recover. This blow has been not only with respect to the tonnage of ships sunk but also with respect to the loss of trained men. Of the two factors, the latter may well be the more serious, for while it may be theoretically conceivable, although not practicably possible, for the British and their allies to build sufficient new ships to replace those that have been sunk, it is altogether inconceivable that they can create overnight new trained crews to replace those that have disappeared.

To be sure, even in the realm of building, the Allies have been having a far from happy time, despite all their propaganda to the contrary. After all these months of planning and boasting, their ship building rate is still lagging far behind the rate at which the Axis Powers are continuing to sink Allied ships. But this matter of production in the realm of iron and steel pales into comparative insignificance beside the matter of production in the realm of men. For men who compose the crews of modern ships are highly skilled technicians who cannot be created by law or fiat.

How severely the British are now beginning to suffer from the increasing shortage of trained seamen can easily be imagined. Exact figures are, of course, not available, but it is possible to make some fairly illuminating deductions. According to a maritime census taken by the British authorities in the middle of 1938, the British merchant marine listed 192,400 seamen, of which, however, approximately a third were of nationals other than British. The American magazine New Republic computed that up to the summer of the present year, the Battle of the Atlantic alone had cost the Allies the lives of 41,000 merchant sailors. The greater portion of this casualty must naturally be of those of British nationality, which will give some idea of the blow dealt to British manpower in the shipping field.

A Japanese authority approaches the problem from another angle of computation. He figures that on the average, for each 1,000 tons of ship there are approximately 10 members of the crew. On the basis of the record in the last World War, it is known that two members of the crew lost their lives for every 1,000 tons of shipping sunk. On this basis, this Japanese authority concludes that inasmuch as Britain has lost a total of approximately 15,000,000 tons of shipping in the present war up to the middle of the present year, the loss of life among British seamen may be conservatively estimated at about 30,000. It must also be assumed that in addition to those who have lost their lives there are other tens of thousands who have been incapacitated for work through injuries.

The total damage to the manpower in the British merchant marine can thus well be imagined. The German slogan "he who sails for the British sails to his death" is proving to be more literally true than the makers probably originally realized. It is this factor, and not only the grim race between the sinking and building of ships, which may well decide the outcome of the Battle of the Atlantic.

Chungking Economy in Distress

Despite soaring commodity prices and mounting social unrest in the Chungking-controlled areas of China due to an acute shortage of daily necessities and complete isolation from the outside world, the Chungking regime still seems to be planning to resist Japan on a long-term basis by reconstructing its economic structure in the interior. It is, however, more than certain that its attempt will result in an utter failure, because it lacks any real foundation, economic and otherwise.

Let us consider the indescribable predicament in which the people under the Chungking regime are now living. According to the latest information from reliable sources, the amount of fapi or Chungking dollar in circulation in the hinterland totalled as much as 22,500,000,000 yuan at the end of last July, showing an extraordinary increase of 42 per cent during the first half of the current year, for it stood at 14,000,000,000 yuan at the end of last year. The amount of fapi in the hinterland will, if this rate of increase should continue as ever, reach the tremendous sum of approximately 30,000,000,000 yuan by the end of the current year. The flotation of public bonds and savings certificates, as reportedly planned by Chungking, will prove of no avail to redeem this tremendous volume of fapi, but, on the contrary, it will only serve to add to the mounting difficulties of living for the Chinese people in the interior which already is almost unbearable.

To make matters worse, the Shensi and Honan areas experienced a dreadful drought this year, while southwestern China was overtaken by a disastrous flood. These natural calmities invited, as a logic of events, a further sky-rocketing of the prices of rice and other daily commodities. Hoarding naturally ensued among the wealthy people and extreme discontent spread like wild-fire among the masses.

Despite these facts, the Chungking regime is still planning to reconstruct its economic structure in the hinterland, relying solely upon meager American assistance. Generally speaking, the most vital things which Chungking needs for its economic reconstruction are materials and imported technique. Without sufficient material and modern technique, Chungking can neither escape from a primitive state of production nor increase its power of resistance. But at the same time, even if there were abundant materials, the most vicious fapi inflation now prevailing will frustrate any attempts at the reconstruction of the economic structure in the interior of China. Now that all practical supply routes from abroad have been completely cut as the result of Japan's military successes, the only route left for Chungking is the impractical one by air over the high Himalayan mountain ranges. The northwestern route remains even more problematical in its value.

While the Chungking regime is thus facing a hopeless situation, the parts of China under the Nanking Government are facing a prospect of just the opposite sort.

With the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Japan has redoubled her generous efforts to strengthen the National Government of China at Nanking and to help the latter develop economic resources in line with its long established sound policy, while the Imperial Forces are heavily mopping up the remnants of the Chungking forces on all fronts. Under the circumstances, what can there possibly be in store for the Chungking regime than utter disaster and destruction?

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 3, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The New York Times was authority for a statement today that a virtual understanding has been reached between the United States, Australia and New Zealand which calls for the grant of air bases and refueling facilities to the United States in the Pacific in return for assurances for mutual consultation and cooperation to cope with any fresh turn in the East Asian crisis.

* * *

In his first lengthy statement regarding the current conversations between the United States and Japan, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared today that the purpose of the U.S. document handed to the two Japanese envoys last week was to clarify basic issues involved in the talks and to end confusion arising from actions and utterances of other Governments. He added the talks revolved around the United States Government's 14-point declaration of July, 1937, in the light of the present situation.

* * *

William Randolph Hearst, owner of the Hearst newspaper chain, today editorially declared in his San Francisco Examiner that peace will smile on East Asia if the United States does not interfere with relations between Japan and China and restores normal trade relations. Commenting on the current strained relations between the United States and Japan, Hearst declared that Japan is not to blame, should war break out on the Pacific.

* * *

It was announced today that President Roosevelt is extending Lease-Lend aid to Turkey, declaring that the defense of Turkey "is vital to the defense of the United States."

* * *

Widespread repercussions were said to have been caused in the United States, especially in Washington, by a recent speech made by President Manuel Quezon, in which he referred to the unprepared state of the Commonwealth's defenses and his reference to Washington's attitude regarding his exercise of emergency powers, it was reported today from Washington.

EAST ASIA MINISTRY TO EFFECT REORGANIZATION OF ECONOMY

Collaboration by Manchoukuo, China and Kwantung Province With Southern Regions to Be Strengthened

By KIYOSHI TSUCHIYA
(From the Kaizo)

The decision of the Tojo Cabinet to set up a Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is of special significance in that it has been vested with the authority to deal with such matters as would facilitate the uniform construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As a result of this step, it is believed that Japan's intercourse with China, Manchoukuo, Thailand and French Indo-China will gradually become closer, while the areas now under military administration, which comprise the Philippines, the East Indies, Malaya, Borneo and Burma, will acquire regional benefits. On the other hand, the administrative tie existing between Japan Proper and the Japanese overseas possessions will become more intimate.

Obviously, the organization of the new Ministry has been motivated by the necessity of solving diverse political and economic problems affecting Greater East Asia. Aside from its political functions, importance should be attached to its economic aspect. It is undeniable that the materialization of a mutual prosperity bloc in this part of the world is dependent on the smooth propagation of the principle of greater sphere economy. As such a principle cannot be translated into action without the cooperation of the greater economic sphere, it is essential that the nation among them possessing a highly developed economic power should be permitted to assume the leadership of the whole region. In this sense, Japan, which has developed a great economic potentiality, should be allowed to take the lead of other countries of Greater East Asia.

In the past, the majority of the countries of Greater East Asia were colonies of certain European Powers, which controlled their economic life and intercourse in the manner they thought best. Consequently, their economic status in terms of world economy remained colonial in character. As against this, Japan's present policy of evolving a greater sphere economy aims at establishing a cooperative economic structure, which would maintain its legitimate contacts with international economy benefitting either side. Of course it is a fact that regional economy in its make-up cannot but be control economy. Nevertheless, it should be borne in mind that such a control does not mean economic isolation, for it is designed to promote co-existence and co-prosperity as well as international dealings without any super-imposed interference. This shows that Japan's objective of evolving a Greater East Asiatic economy has neither any colonial semblance nor any monopolistic motive.

For the purpose of stabilizing regional economy in Greater East Asia, it is imperative that industrial planning and cultural readjustment suitable to that end shall have to be worked out. In regard to the former, steps should be taken to facilitate industrial rationalization by executing such measures as would insure material mobilization, production expansion and the smooth flow of adequate capital and labor. Simultaneously, communications and transportation and electric power shall have to be further developed. As regards the latter, the diverse peoples of Greater East Asia must be encouraged to conclude durable cultural understanding with Japan, so that such an accord would naturally influence the emergence of a healthy inter-dependence.

A Greater East Asia development plan along these lines has been mapped out. Among other things, it is gathered that attention is being paid to formulate a price policy, an organizational system to insure adequate exploitation of resources and a scheme to make currency circulation as smooth as possible. Since each country of Greater East Asia has a peculiar characteristic of its own, it is apparent that the application of all these new projects shall have to be on a variable basis to suit the local conditions. No one should think that a complexity of that nature would impede the realization of economic reciprocity. As a matter of fact, certain variations are required to organize a uniform economic structure hinged on the main principle of greater sphere economy, which sanctions each unit the right to secure its proper economic status.

Collaboration Imperative

Economic collaboration is of utmost importance. Now that a Ministry for Greater East Asiatic Affairs has been set up, it is clear that it will strive to realize economic unity among all the countries of Greater East Asia. Moreover, as the functions of the Manchuria Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Board and the Overseas Ministry have been transferred to the new Ministry, it is certain that the project of promoting regional economy has been placed on a firmer foundation.

Of late, economic interdependence between North China and Manchoukuo has increased remarkably. The former is supplying the latter with coal and mining and farm labor, while the latter is receiving cereals from the former. It is necessary that in executing the current five-year industrial plan of Manchoukuo and that of North China, more stress should be laid on effecting harmonious economic unity.

Through the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Japan has taken an important constructive step to bring about economic unity among all the countries in this part of the globe. While on the one hand its relations with China, Manchoukuo, Thailand and French Indo-China are expected to become more intimate, on the other its overseas possessions including Kwantung Province are destined to cement binding contacts with the southern nations. Owing to the recent growth of heavy and chemical industries in Manchoukuo, North China and in Shantung, Kwantung Province has acquired an additional importance as a connecting link, and as such, it is apparent that it will play its due role in the maintenance of economic intercourse with the southern region.

French Indo-China and Thailand, being economically related to Greater East Asia, will no doubt find it useful to readjust their economic and financial dealings in a manner compatible with the bloc economy principle. Already these two countries are cooperating with Japan in the building of regional economy, and their cooperation conclusively indicates the benefit to be derived from stabilizing greater sphere economy. They have concluded economic and financial agreements with Japan to insure mutual prosperity. It will be observed that they would gradually come into closer touch with China, Manchoukuo and Kwantung Province, as well as with their neighboring southern countries.

Question of Trade

It is understood that the new Ministry will indirectly tackle the question of smooth exchange of commodities between the various countries of Greater East Asia and Japan. It is most likely that it will institute measures to unify currency exchanges and organize an exchange corporation. Likewise, it will assist the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to facilitate the distribution of foodstuffs through the Foodstuffs Corporation. Moreover, it will remain in constant touch with the other ministries and the military administrations in the occupied areas with a view to realizing the objective of economic unity among all the nations of Greater East Asia.

The organization of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs frankly clarifies what administrative structure it proposes to establish in each southern country in the near future.

It is interesting to note that with the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Japan's overseas possessions have been elevated as units of the proposed Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia. This discloses to what extent Japan is anxious to harmonize regional understanding for the benefit of Greater East Asia as a whole. From the economic viewpoint, the new Ministry will concentrate its efforts to coordinate the economic life relative to the region on a collaborative footing, so that each unit will play its legitimate part to stabilize mutual economic reliance, on the one hand and promote intercourse with international economy, on the other. Consequently, the economic aspect of the new Ministry is of far reaching significance, for it not only forms the main artery of a co prosperous life, but also of the existence of Greater East Asia as a component bloc of the world order.

Red Bean Pottage

In Chosen, the day of the winter solstice was fixed in the "Thousand Year Calendar" to correspond to the 22nd of December in the solar calendar. On this day, in Confucian homes, housewives cook a red bean pottage which is offered at the family shrine, afterward serving the living members of the household. Red bean pottage is as popular a dish as the "dukkook" soup of New Year's day, and everybody takes a bowl of it. Sometimes the people reckon their age by the number of bowls of red bean pottage taken at the winter solstice instead of the number of New Year "dukkooks" consumed. The red bean pottage contains dumplings of mochi rice in the shape of small eggs which add greatly to the delicious flavor of the dish. Formerly hot red bean pottage, was sprinkled on the kitchen walls and at the entrance or gate of the house by way of exorcism. This custom was learned from China, having its origin in an old record to the following effect: A certain Kung Kung had a son who was unworthy of his father. This son died on the day of the winter solstice and became a plague devil. However—so the story goes—he was mortally afraid of red beans; so cautious folk cooked the red bean pottage and sprinkled it hot at their house gates to scare away this evil spirit. (From the Tourist and Travel News).

OPERATIONS OF NAVY CONTINUE SMOOTHLY

Final Defeat of American Forces Inescapable

By CAPTAIN HIDEO HIRAIDE
Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section Of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

A full year is about to elapse since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Over the waves of the Pacific and Indian Oceans today ride the solid, massive warships of the Japanese Navy. A year ago no one dreamt that victory could be attained with such rapidity. Surely these triumphs reflect the all-conquering power of our nation.

At the outset of the war, the Japanese Forces succeeded in destroying the main force of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor and in sinking the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and thus establishing for themselves an unchallenged supremacy over the seas.

This control of the seas by the Japanese Navy immeasurably facilitated the operations of the land forces, the successive reductions of the enemies' numerous bases and the penetration of the bulwarks which were thought to be impregnable. Through the unhampered and smooth progress of our operations, a granite war structure was established for the prosecution of fighting in further expanded areas. Thus was the first stage of the War of Greater East Asia completed.

After having secured an unassailable battle position, the Japanese Navy has pushed its operations further. In the first part of April, the Navy launched its campaign in the Indian Ocean and in the early part of June, sallied forth into the eastern Pacific. Adaman, Colombo, Trincomalee in the Indian Ocean, the Aleutians and Midway in the western Pacific were attacked or occupied, bringing into bold relief the possible nature of consequent naval operations. Since these raids, our naval operations have embraced a wide area, our mastery of the seas has been extended, and the gravity of the enemy losses is increasing in inverse proportion to our successes.

The Americans naively think that they can win this war by merely producing greater volume of goods than their enemies. According to the Presidential message sent to Congress on January of this year, the American Government looks hopefully to the construction of 8,000,000 tons of merchantmen this year and of 15,000,000 tons by the end of next year.

Attributing the huge successes of the Japanese Forces at the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia to the superiority of their air force, the United States Government has abandoned its policy which principally favored the construction of battleships. Instead, it will concentrate on the production of aircraft carriers. A $4,000,000,000 appropriation bill was passed by Congress for building airplanes and aircraft carriers. Battleships, merchantships and other ships under construction will therefore be converted into aircraft carriers.

This year the American Government plans to have 60,000 planes in the air and twice this number by the end of next year. In May of this year, the output of aircraft was 3,300 planes and in September, 4,000 planes.

From these observations, it is clear that the war now in progress will be determined by the fullest use of armed weapons and the expansion of production. Factories today are merely extensions of the battlefields.

The economic sinews of this country which prior to the war was called the have-not nation has been developed to a sufficient toughness so that our armed forces can continue to deal out paralyzing blows to our enemies.

Japan is determined not to rest for a moment until final victory has been wrested. This is not a war which can be terminated merely with the ousting of Anglo American influence from East Asia. It is a war having its genesis in the highest moral principles—the construction of a new scheme of life for all nations in Greater East Asia. To the attainment of this goal will be dedicated all our efforts in the coming second year of the War of Greater East Asia.

Resurrected Jokes

Before the bar of justice on wife-brought charges of desertion and non support, the man meekly admitted his guilt and offered nothing in extenuation except that the lady talked too much.

"That's no excuse for desertion," the court said. "Don't you know that every woman has the right to talk all she wants to?"

"Yassuh, Jedge. I knows they do. Only she never stop talkin'. She keep it up stiddy, mo'nin', noon and night, day in, day out, ti'l it git so I jess cain't stan' it no mo', Jedge."

His mournful earnestness impressed the court. "She does? What does she talk about?"

The husband wagged his head sorrowfully.

"Jedge, suh," he said, "she don't say."

SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSURED PEOPLE OF PHILIPPINES

Japanese Military Authorities' Industrial and Agricultural Policies Meet With Popular Favor

(From the Toyo Keizai)

Observing the past half year's progress of the Philippines in the direction of reconstruction, it may be stated that the Philippine Islands have taken certainly the first step forward towards revival.

The Vargas Administration was formed on January 23, 1942, and the local administration system was reorganized. As a result, five mayors and 26 provincial governors were appointed early in May. On May 19, the first gubernatorial conference was held in Manila, when the following subjects were deliberated on in the presence of Yoshihide Hayashi, Chief of the Japanese Military Administrative Office: (1) insuring of peace, (2) enforcement of official discipline, (3) educational reforms, (4) reorganization of local finances, (5) establishment of a new industrial structure, and (6) restoration and readjustment of means of communications.

As a resut of this conference, the central administrative system was established newly under the leadership of the Japanese Military Administrative Office, with the Vargas regime acting under it, making it possible for the Philippines to work out the two vital problems of the day, namely, the sharing of the responsibility by the Philippines for the building of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the construction of the new Philippines, independent of America.

Economic Role Stressed

As to the role to be assumed by the Philippines in the Co Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese commodities mobilization program determined in May last expects from the Philippines the supply of such important mineral products as copper, chrome, manganese, etc. and of raw cotton, hemp, coconut oil, lumber, etc. According to the decision of the 5th general meeting of the Greater East Asia Construction Council held on July 23, importance will be attached at first to the development of the mining and petroleum industries, while industries processing the various special products of the regions will be started, and the aluminum industry will be extended gradually as hydroelectric power is developed there.

How the Philippines will succeed in the discharge of the above responsibility will be seen in a course of time. The condition of the Islands' reconstruction up to date is as follows:

The issue whether healthy finances can be established in the Philippines has been watched with interest as a test to the new Philippines Government. The actual results obtained in this direction have been so successful as to do away with the feeling of uneasiness. The current fiscal year is divided into four periods, but from next year the budget is to be worked out beginning April 1, following Japan's example.

Emergency Measures Taken

For the first period of the current fiscal year from January 23 to April 30, such emergency measures as a reduction in the salaries of Government officials, a readjustment of personnel, and the economization in the consumption of commodities were taken. For the second period of May and June, the estimated revenue was 3,864,000 pesos and the estimated expenditure 3,810,000 pesos, showing a surplus of 54,000 pesos. This estimated increase in revenue was obtained from a commodity tax imposed in Manila and the raising of the Tobacco Consumption Duty by 130%, besides a natural rise in taxation receipts. When the settlement was made for the period, it was found that the actual amount of surplus reached 1,967,000 pesos, as the sales of tobacco were twice as much as the amount estimated at first, despite the heavily enhanced tax, and the sales of liquor were four times the estimated figure and the receipts of their consumption duty rose considerably, too.

In the third period budget for July, August and September, several items of building expenditure have been appropriated, totaling 6,982,000 pesos against which the estimated revenue is 7,400,000 pesos, including the transfer from the preceding period, showing a surplus of 418,000 pesos. The total expenditure includes 200,000 pesos to be paid as funds for the reestablishment of the local administrative organ, and of the balance, 400,000 pesos is to be used as reserve for the postal money order business. During the fourth period from October, the total monthly expenditure is expected to reach about 3,000,000 pesos. The first issue of charity lottery-tickets has been made for the purpose of increasing state revenue and attracting the purchasing power of the public, and 30,000 pesos is estimated to be left as Government receipts after deducting the amount of redemption.

Readjustment of Agriculture

Regarding the industrial reorganization of the Philippines as planned at present, a readjustment of agriculture evidently assumes greatest importance in regard to it as was declared recently by a Japanese chief military administrative official, from whose remarks the following deductions may be made of the policy regarding the subject.

First of all, there will be the conversion of excessive land under sugar cultivation into raw cotton farms. According to a later report, a five year plan was laid out for increasing raw cotton production last October. Tolerably good results are expected from it, as it is said that only seven provinces out of the 49 provinces of the Philippines have hitherto not cultivated raw cotton.

Coconuts may be said to be one of the excessive agricultural products, and they are used now as substitute for heavy oil.

Mines are being developed steadily in the Philippines. There is the National Industrial Development Company established there which is endeavoring to commence general industrial activities. The cotton spinning industry should be able to continue operations for the next one and half years with the existing stocks of raw cotton on hand; and the production of raw cotton up to 20 per cent of the total insular demand is promised locally.

Concerning the farm land question, it is worth noticing that a new policy has been adopted for its solution. On May 14, 1942 Administrator Vargas issued an administrative ordinance, making it clear how the regime planned to distribute by official designation land not cultivated or held idle in the islands. Early in July it was reported that the Government had decided to buy up four big farms from their owners and to transfer them in parts to the tenants. At the same time, the number of offices of agricultural directors was increased from 70 to 147. In Pampanga, a model farm of 2,000 chobu in area has been laid out under Japanese military control, and Filipino farmers are being trained there. In this way, a national campaign is being carried on for increasing the production of food.

The life of the islanders is being reformed greatly, too. The Japanese Army therefore imported rice from French Indo-China and Thailand by a special arrangement. The distribution of rice was made at first by districts through the National Rice Company, and Manila received 2,500 bags daily at the end of May as against 1,500 bags as previously. This had an effect of stabilizing the price of rice there.

The economic reconstruction plans, the readjustment of the administrative organ and the reforms in the domestic life of the islanders as above stated all point to the reconstruction of the Philippines; for the success of the new economic policy will inspire the islanders with self-confidence regarding economic self-sufficiency. The dual system of administration conducted under the military administration meets their original idea.

In the Periodicals

Shuho; a weekly publication of the Board of Information, No. 321 dated December 2, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. Leading articles: Future of the War of Greater East Asia and Our Determination, Present Phase of the Construction of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo, China, Hongkong, the Philippines, Burma, Malay, Sumatra, Java, North Borneo, Celebes, and Calendar of the War of Greater East Asia, containing the leading news items since December 8, 1941.

Shashin Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 249 dated December 2, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 20 sen. The current edition is specially issued in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It contains numerous pictures, depicting the brilliant achievements and developments of the War at the fighting and home fronts.

Sozo, Vol. 12, No. 13, November 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1.30. The magazine was specially edited and fully devoted to the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire. The magazine is a mine of information on the gigantic and brilliant development of Manchoukuo in its political, economic, cultural, industrial and commercial fields achieved in the short span of a decade.

Diamond, Vol. 30, No. 34 dated December 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Diamond-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: The 1st Anniversary of the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, German-Soviet War in the Coming Winter, Long-Term War and Financial Administration, Development of Material Control, Prolonged War Nation's Determination, National Movement Toward Complete Victory, and Japan's Economy in the First Year of War.